BOMBAY COURIER.

AUSPICIO·REGIS·ET·SENATUS·ANGLIÆ

VOLUME XXXII.] SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1822. [NUMBER 1644.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the Bombay Courier, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st September, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, Secretary.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the price established by Government for the sale of the Honorable Company's MADEIRA WINE in the ensuing month is as follow.

London Market per pipe Rupees 607 or in bottle 16 Rupees per dozen.

The Wine in bottle will not be disposed of in any less quantity than six dozen.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

E. E. ELLIOT,
Ag. Dep. W. Keeper in charge

BOMBAY,
W. K. OFFICE
30th March 1822.

FOR SALE
A VERY GOOD
SHIGRAM CARRIAGE,
AND A PAIR OF EXCELLENT
GREY ARAB HORSES,
WITH EUROPE HARNESS, BRASS MOUNTED &c.
THE PROPERTY
OF A
Lady about to return to England.

THE Horses are 6 years old, match well, and are perfectly steady and sound. For particulars enquire of Mr. Kempt, by applying to whom the Carriage and Horses may be viewed.

Bombay 30th March 1822.

ON COMMISSION
AT
MESSRS. KEMPT & CO.
SUPERIOR
French Claret
AND
OTHER WINES.

A BATCH of the above having been lately sent to an Officer who had already laid in his Annual Stock will be disposed of at the original cost and charges.

30 Dozen of Chateau Margaux Claret.
12 Do. of Frontignac,
4 Do. of Vin de Grave,
12 Do. of different Liqueurs,

The above are from the House of Hawes, Hotsen and Le Saye, and of the first qualities.

Bombay, 27th March 1822.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That on SATURDAY next the 6th April
AND ON THE FOLLOWING DAYS,
WILL BE SOLD
AT PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THE USUAL HOURS OF SALE,

THE RESIDUE of the EFFECTS of the late Mr. FRANCIS TOMKINS, consisting of a few articles of fur[redacted] and other articles for [redacted]ith other useful

[redacted]VERTISED.
[redacted]E EXECUTORS).

ખબર·ફીઁાથી·અપીએચને
આવત·શનીશરવારનો·દીને·તા·૬
આપરેલ·તથા·ખીજે·ફરજોજ·દારે·ફમેશ
જે·વખત·વેચેછે·તે·વખતે·જાહેર·લીલાં
ફુ·ફરીને·મરનાર·મીશતર·ફરાંશીશ·ટાં
મકીનશનો·ભફાતનો·રેફેલો·શામોંન·ફા
નેતર·તથા·પીતલનાં·તાલો·તથા·ફેણી
નટ·વરફનો·શામોંન·એ·વગરે·ખીજી
ખી·ફાંમની·જંનશીછે·તે·વેચશે *
એની·જોલી·આગલ·છાપી·ફતી·તે·
પરમાંણે *
તા·૨૯ મી·મારચ ૧૮૨૨
(વફીલોથી)

SUPERB
ORGAN,
Humphreys & Young,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.

A VERY superb Organ by *Fligh* and *Robson*, size 11 feet high by 5½ feet wide, has six Stops, viz. Stop Bass, Open Diapason, Stopt Diapason, Principal Dulciana, and Flute, also an improved Venitian Swell, besides playing with Keys as a Pianoforte, it has also 4 Barrels which play the following Music.

BARREL No. 1.
100th Psalm,
104th ditto,
Bedford Hymn,
Surry ditto,
Sicilian ditto,
Portuguese ditto,
Evening ditto,
Haydyn's ditto,
BARREL No. 2.
Nightingale,
Mozart's Grand Waltz,
Waterloo March,
God Save the King,
Rule Britannia,
Troubadour,
La Portrait Charmante,
Scots Wha Ha,
BARREL No. 3.
Hailstone Chorus,
Marvellous Works,
BARREL No. 4.
Haydyn's Military Symphony.

The Instrument is now ready for trial or inspection, and price and further particulars may be known on application to Messrs. HUMPHREYS and YOUNG at their Warehouse, in Bake-house Lane.

Bombay, 27th March 1822.

A CARD

FRIDAY next, being Good Friday, it is particularly requested that all Advertisements and other communications for insertion in next Saturday's Courier, may be sent to the Office early on Thursday.

COURIER OFFICE,
Saturday the 30th March 1822.

For Freight or Passage
FOR
CALCUTTA
THE SHIP
ELIZABETH,
JOSEPH KEYS
COMMANDER,

WILL positively sail on the 8th April. For Freight or Passage apply to MANACKJEE JEEJEEBHOY at the shop of EDULJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

Bombay, 29th March 1822.

નોલ·તથા·ફુતારુ·જોઇએચ
વાંફાંણ·એફ·નાંમે·ઇલીજાબેઠ·ફપ
તાંન·જુનેં·ફીજશ·વાલુ·તારીખ ૮ મી
આપરેલને·દીને·ચોફશ· શ્રી·ફલફતે·ફુ
ફારેછે·એ·વાશતે·જે·લોફોને·તોલ·ચડા
વો·ફોએ·એંધના·ફુતારુ·વાનાં·ફોએ
તો·તે·લોફોએ·એદલજી·જીજીભાઇનાં·
ફુટાંનમાં·માંણે·ફજી·જીજીભાઇને·મલે *
તા·૨૯ મી·મારચ ૧૮૨૨

Notice is hereby given,

That on MONDAY the 8th April 1822,
WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT
Mr. Ashburner's Building,
IN APOLLO STREET,
THE UNDERMENTIONED
GLASS WARE,
RICHLY CUT AND NEWEST IN FASHION,
RECENTLY IMPORTED PER THE
GEORGE HOME
CAPT. TELFER
FROM LONDON.

ELEGANT 4, 8 and 10 lights Lustres, Table ditto of 2 and 3 lights with cut Shades, handsomely diamond and strawberry cut dessert Services, Plated Epergne with 5 richly cut Dishes, Plated Cruet Stands and Liquor Frames, Butter & Sugar Basons, Muffineers with silver and gilt tops, Tumblers of sizes, Wine Coolers, Finger Cups; Wine and Water, Claret, Wine & Liquor Glasses; Jelly and Custard ditto, Salt Cellars, Quart and Pint Decanters, Mugs and Covers, Glass Candlesticks Shades with Drops and Pans, Hooka Bottoms, Plated Paris Lamps with cut Domes, Plated Sliding Shades, India Shades; cut, flowered, painted, plain white and green, Vase Lamps, engraved flowers and plain, both plated and brass furnitures; Cabin Lamps, plated Pillar Shades, double and three branches Wall Shades, Pickle Bottles with glass tops, &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 30th March 1822.

For the Cape & England
THE
ROCKINGHAM,
CAPTAIN WAUGH,

WILL sail in all April, has very superior accommodations for Passengers & carries Surgeon. For further particulars enquire of Captain Waugh, at Mr. Milburn's Office, Apollo-street.

Bombay 29th March 1822.

Advertisement.

THE undermentioned quantity of SUGAR, imported lately per Ship Sulimany, R. S. Carter, from China, will be Sold at the Office of FRAMJEE COWAJEE on the Tuesday the 2d April next, at 12 o'clock, on account of the underwriters.

Terms: ready money, & the Sugar to be cleared away within two days.

112 Chests of Damaged Soft Sugar
58 ..do..or washed.. out ditto,
70 Bags ...do..... do...ditto,
80 do. some half and some ¼ full
200 do. partly damaged.

Bombay, 29th March 1822.

જાહેર·ખબર
ફેઠલ·લખેલો·જઠો·ખાંનનો·શ્રી·ચીન
થી·આવેલો·વાંફાંણ·નાંમે·શુલેમાંની·ફ
પતાંન·ફેમ્આરતર·ફુપરનો—ફરામજી·ફા
વશાજીનાં·ફારીશમાં·મંગલવારનાં·દીને
તારીખ ૨ જે·આવતી આપરેલે·જાહેર·
લીલાંફુ·ફરીને·બીનવાલાઓને·ફુશાળે
વેચશા *
એ·નાં·વેચાંણની·જોલી·રોફડાં·નાંણાં
આપીને·એ·માલ ૨ દારામાં·ફુચકાવી·
લેજ્જાએ *
૧૧૨ પેટી·દામીજ·ખંડનીછે *
૫૮ પેટી·ધોવાજ્ઞીએલી·ખાંડ·નીછે *
૭૦ ફોઠરા·ધોવાજ્ઞીએલા·ખંડનાંછે·
૮૦ ફોઠરા·અરધા·તથા·પા·ખાંડનાંત
રેલાછે *
૨૦૦ ફોઠરાની·ખાંડ·યોરી·દામીજ·થજ્જછે
તા·૨૯ મી·મારચ ૧૮૨૨

SALE BY AUCTION,
AT
MESSRS. BAXTER & CO.
On THURSDAY 4th April,

A variety of Household Furniture, Glass-Ware, Cutlery, Books, Wines and Spirits, with a few dozens of Hodgson's Pale Ale well up in bottle.

At one o'clock, several Saddle and Buggy Horses, a Chariot in excellent repair, and a Gold Pocket Watch with Chain and Seal; also an excellent Chariot with a pair of good Horses, if not previously disposed of by private contract.

Bombay 30th March 1822.

FOR SALE

A SCHOONER rigged Pleasure Boat, in good order, has a very good Cabin, well calculated for trips either up or down the coast.

Particulars may be known at Messrs. KEMPT & Co.

Bombay, 27th March 1822.

FOUND,

A GOLD PENCIL CASE, with initials engraven on it. The owner may receive it, describing the marks and paying the charges, on application at the Courier Office.

Bombay, 28th March 1822.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM CURRIE having retired from the Firm of MESSRS. W. PALMER & CO. of Hyderabad, and being desirous of not leaving any unsettled claims against him in India—Persons having such, are requested to refer them to MESSRS. W. PALMER & CO for their adjustment.

WM. PALMER & CO.

HYDERABAD,
1st January 1822.

LALLA FAQUIRA
HAS FOR SALE
At the Godowns
IN NISBET LANE,
FOR READY MONEY,
A FEW CHESTS
OF
NEW
HYSON TEA.

		Rupees
WHOLE Chests	*per Chest*	100
Half ditto	*ditto*	50
Quarter ditto	*ditto*	25
Retail	*per lb.*	1 2

SUPERIOR
BLACK TEA,

In Boxes of 28lbs. Net	*per Box*	50
Ditto do. do. 56lbs. do.	*ditto*	25
Sugar Candy 1st sort in half Tubs	*per ½ Tub*	11

ALSO
WINES
AND
[redacted]UORS,

[redacted]le,	*per doz.*	10
[redacted]r Madei-		
[redacted]	*ditto*	15
[redacted]utto	*ditto*	13
[redacted]	*ditto*	12
Cognac Brandy	*ditto*	18
Hollands Gin	*ditto*	15

Bombay 26th January 1822

Advertisement.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate the late Mr. FRANCIS TOMKINS, deceased, are hereby requested to forthwith pay the amount of their debts to the Executors of the deceased, or otherwise they will be sued without further notice. And all persons having any Claims or Demands against the said Estate are hereby requested to send in statements thereof (in writing) to the said Executors without further notice. Dated the 15th March, 1822.

G. LEIGHLER, for self
and Mr. ANDERSON, his
Co-Executor.

જાહેર ખબર

અરનાર મીશતર પરાંશી શા ટાંમકીનશા નાં ઇશટેટનાં શારવે દેવાદાર લોકોને એ અરનારનાં વકીલો અરજ કરેયજે તે દેવાદાર લોકોએ પોતાનું દેવું એ અરનાર નાં ઇશટેટનાં ખાણતનુ કોએતો તેનાંએ એ એ અરનારનાં વકીલો પાશે તેની આગાડુ ચુકાવી આપવુ કદાચ નકી ચુકાવી આપશે નો તે ઉપર કરી આદી થશે—પીનુ એ અરનારનાં ઇશટેટનાં શારવે આંગણારા મીને એ અરનારનાં વકીલો અરજ કરેયજે તે આંગણારા એ પોતાનો કશાબ લખી ને બીજા ખબર આપેયાની આગાડુ મોકલી દેવો—તા૦ ૧૫ મી૰ મારચ ૧૮૨૨ *

જારજ લેબર પોતાની તથા
મીશતર મંદરશંન નીબ્વતી
વકીલો

FOR SALE,

A BENGAL built Shigrampoe, with a pair of Grey Arab Horses, and Europe Harness. For particulars enquire of Messrs. BOYCE and Co.

Bombay 23d March 1822.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Mr. LEWIS A. COLLETT, of Surat, having purchased of Mr. CONDR. THOMAS CLOKE, a Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling house with the Ground and the Trees thereon, situated without the Fort Walls of Bombay at Girgam; any person or persons having any Claim or Demand, or being otherwise interested therein, he or they are hereby requested to make known the same to me within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded: Dated, this 22d day of March 1822.

W. A. MORGAN,

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT SHAW PURMANUND VASTA of Bombay, Banian Inhabitant, has contracted with FAKEER MAHOMED AJOOLKUR & HOSSAN FAKEER MAHOMED AJOOLKUR, to purchase a House together with the ground on which it stands, situate without the Town Walls on the bazar road, in the neighbourhood of a House on right hand belonging to Tucker Jairam Manjee and left the House of Mettah Khawn Ganchy, and in opposite a House of Jairam Mahursett: if any person or persons have any claim, mortgage or inheritable right, on the same House, he or they are hereby required to make the same known to the above-named purchaser within fourteen (14) days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded.

Bombay 25th March 1822.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર દીમાંથી આપીએચને
શ્રી ચુંબજનો રહેવાશી વાંણીઆ૦ પ
રમાનંદ વશતા એ ઘણીએ પકીર અ
કમદ અજુલકર તથા કુશંન પકીર અ
કમદ અજુલકર શાહે એકર એક જમી
ન શાહે વેચાતુ લેવાનુ શાટુ કીધુછે એ
એકર શ્રી ખાકારકોટ બજારનાં રશતા
કુપરછે એનાં પકડાશમાં જમીનબાજુકુ
પર કકર બેરામ મનજીનુ એકરછે તથા
એની દખીબાજુકુપર મીઠા ખાંન
ગીનુ એકરછે તથા એની શામબે જે
રામ મધારશેઠનુ એકરછે એ કુપર કર
એક લોક મજર લોકોનો દાવો મજાર
લેકશ મજાર ગીરવી દાવો મજાર વાર
શી પોચતો કોએતો તે ઘણીએ એ મા
જથી દીન ૧૪ નીચુદતમાં માવીને એ
એકર ખરીદ કરણારાને જાહેર કરે તો
મારપછી એ દાવો કબુલ કરશે નકી *

તા૦ ૨૫ મી૰ મારચ ૧૮૨૨

Advertisement.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Goods of SHAIK AHMED MUIDINBA ROYEE, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

SARRAH BEBEE ..... *Petitioner*
Vs.
SHABOODEN bin MUIDINBA ROYEE and ABDUL RAHEMON bin MUIDINHA ROYEE, .. } *Caveators.*

A Petition for letters of Administration having been filed in the Hon'ble the Recorder's Court of Bombay in the above Goods by the Caveators abovenamed, all persons concerned in the said Estate are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 25th of March 1822.

MORGAN,
PROCTOR

Advertisement.

APPLICATION for Letters of Administration in the Goods of JEEWAJEE MERWANJEE, late of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, deceased, having been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay by SORABJEE JEEWAJEE, of Bombay, inhabitant, the lawful son of the said deceased, all persons are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 26th day of March 1822.

MORGAN,
PROCTOR

Advertisement.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of Ensign CHARLES CLUTTON, late in the Military Service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay 21st March 1822.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of Administration in the Goods of MAHOMED NUBBEE KHAWN, late of Shiraz, Mogul Merchant, deceased, may be granted to ABDUL RAHIM bin MAHOMED NUBBEE KHAN, the Son of the said deceased—All persons concerned in the said Estate are hereby apprized thereof.

GRANT,
PROCTOR

BOMBAY,
22d March 1822.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of WILLIAM SYMONDS COOKE Esq. late an Assistant Surgeon, in the Military Service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE.)

Bombay, 26th March 1822.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of ROZARIO DE QUADROS, late of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to AMELIA DE SOUZA E QUADROS, of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant, the widow of the said deceased; all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated the 29th of March 1822.

જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી ચુંબજનો પરેંગી અરનાર રોજાર દે કુઆદરોશનો પથર તથા અખની અર નાંચુ શ્રી ચુંબજનાં કુંનરાબલ રીઝાર ક રશાકિબનાં ઝારટ મધેથી એ અરનાર ની ઘણીઅાણી નાંએ અખી વીઆ દેવાલા એ કુઆદરોશને આપેઆછે એ વારા તે શારવે લોકોને જાહેર કરીછુ *

તા૦ ૨૮ મી૰ મારચ ૧૮૨૨

Advertisement.

In the Goods of EDULJEE SHAPOORJEE, COOPER, late of Bombay, deceased.

THE administration to the above Goods having been granted under the seal of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to COWASJEE DADABHOY, all persons having claims on the said Estate, or being indebted thereto, are requested to make the same known with as little delay as possible, either to the Administrator, or to SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE, Bombay, Merchant.—Dated this 29th March 822.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights, and Credits of JOHN MACKESEY, Esquire, late Surgeon of His Majesty's sixty fifth Regiment of Foot, deceased, having been granted, by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay 20th March 1822.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will & Testament of JOHN BROUGH Esq. deceased, late a Captain in the Service of the Hon'ble East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder to WILLIAM SPILLER Esq. the Executor in the said will named—All Persons concerned are hereby apprised thereof.

GRANT,
PROCTOR.

BOMBAY,
22d March 1822.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of JOHN STEWART, esquire, deceased, late a Captain in the Military Service of the Hon'ble East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder to DAVID CARNEGIE STEWART, Esquire, the Executor in the said will named—All persons concerned are hereby apprised thereof.

GRANT,
PROCTOR.

BOMBAY,
22d March 1822.

National Monument
AT
EDINBURGH
TO
ROBERT BURNS.

Additional Subscriptions.

	Rs.	q.	rs.
Master George Malcolm,	80	0	00
Captain Johnston Napier, Assist. Adjt. General,	48	0	00
Captain Maxwell, Madras Artillery	[redacted]	0	00
Lieut. Gilbert Pasley			
Captain Gibbings, A			
Lieut. John Pasley,			
Dr. Wilson			
Capt. Robert Spears Madras N. I.			
Captain T. D. Stev Bengal Light Cava			
G. Baillie Esq. Pres			

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

Capt. A. MacDonald, 2d Assistant	48	0	00
Capt. J. Stewart, Act. Resident Scindeah's Court	84	0	00
W. Panton Esq. Surgeon	84	0	00
Capt. N. Alves, 13th Regt. Madras N. I.	48	0	00
Mr. Jenkins, Resident Nagpore	60	0	00
A. Gordon, Assist. Do. D.	30	0	00
W. Hamilton, 2d Assist. Resident Nagpore	30	0	00
Captain Wm. Gordon	30	0	00
Mr. Surgeon Adams, Nagpoor	30	0	00
P. Gordon Do.	30	0	00
P. Vans Agnew, Do. Major Madras N. I.	45	0	00
George Hunter, Do. Captain Do.	30	0	00
William Low, Do. Lieut. Do.	30	0	00
J. Mackenzie, Nagpore	15	0	00
Wm. Pew, Do. 20th Regt. Mad. N. I.	15	0	00
J. Wylie, Do.	30	0	00
D. Macalister, Do.	30	0	00
G. R. Crawford, Do.	30	0	00
Captain Taylor, Neemuch, S. A. C. Genel.	16	0	00
Captain Spiers, Brigade Major Neemuch Force	16	0	00
A. Maxwell, Assist. Surgeon Bengal Army	16	0	00
A. Bell, Do. Do.	16	0	00
Lieut. Aire, Do Do.	30	0	00
Captain J. J. Gordon, Do. Do.	16	0	00
Captain A. Christie, Do. Do.	16	0	00
George Riddle, Superintending Surgeon Do. Do.	16	0	00
W. H. Chuholm, Bengal Army	16	0	00
E. J. Ridge, Major Do. Do.	16	0	00
D. G. Scott, Capt. Do. Do.	8	0	00
Captain Bamon, Do. Do.	16	0	00
Rupees	1329	0	00
equal at 2s. 3d. per rupee	£	149	10 3
Add Amount already published		373	12 0
	£	523	2 3

Mr. Editor,

You'd confer an infinite obligation on many of your Subscribers by bringing to the notice of the Postmaster General the way in which his department is conducted in parts of Guzeratt, where it is a most common occurrence to forward letters directed to "Camp Deesa," on to Kattywar, by which a delay of from 10 to 12 days takes place, greatly to the annoyance of those concerned, who get Bombay letters in 17 or 18 days instead of 7.

The neglect complained of, I have every reason to suppose originates at Barodra, through the stupidity I presume of the Purvoe who conducts the Post office duties.

Yours obediently,
BONES.

Camp on the Bunass
near Deesa 20th March.

To the Editor of the Courier.

Mr. Editor,

It is with the *greatest grief* I announce to you the very serious and alarming illness of that highly respected and much adored old Officer General Fullbatta. It is perhaps a proof of the insalubrity of India of late, that even the Deccan air cannot save him: he was once in a dangerous way at Baroda, but having left it for the Deccan, it was surprizing how much the climate agreed with him: but alas! after gaining many glorious battles and splendid victories and not leaving an enemy of his country to subdue, the gallant old General has fallen a victim it is supposed to inaction; and his medical attendants declare cannot possibly survive the 1st of April I am in too much grief, in common with all my Brother Officers, to write you more at present, but should his case, in spite of all our hopes, prove fatal, you may rely on a slight sketch of his character for your obituary.

Believe me miserably yours
One of the many Knights
of the
Rueful Countenance.

POONAH,
27th *March* 1822.

P. S Pray assure your readers that the climate now is sadly changing for the worse.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 22d March 1822.

By The Honorable the Governor in Council.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Frederick Roome, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, to the situation of Superintending Officer of Cadets, in succession to Campbell, deceased.—Date of appointment 1st March 1822.

Bombay Castle, 23d March 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has received from his Excellency the Commander in Chief, a report of the exertions of the Flank Companies of the Bombay regiment, and of the Native Battalions in Garrison, in checking the progress of the fire which took place on the 15th instant near the Marine Battalion Lines; and the Governor in Council deems it proper to express the satisfaction which he has derived from the cordial assistance of the Military on an occasion where the property of the community in that quarter was so much endangered.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. HENDERSON,
Sec. to Govt

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, March 30, 1822.

We have collected with a due regard to the respectability of our authorities, the most satisfactory information out of the variety of reports that are afloat regarding the actual state of affairs in China. The ground assumed by the Supracargoes we understand to have been, that as they had no control over His Majesty's ships, they were in no degree responsible for the origin of the affray between the crew of the Topaze, nor for the consequences, & therefore protested against the interests of the Company being exposed to interruption or hazard by those disputes. No attention being paid to those remonstrances, and the trade having been stopped by the Vice Roy of Canton, the Supracargoes struck the British flag, removed and embarked all the treasure and property on board the ships, nine or twelve in number, and having prepared them effectually to resist any attempt that might be made to quit the Bocca, the whole got under weigh in order of battle and sailed without the slightest interruption to Lintin, where the factory remained afloat by the last accounts. This resolute and, as we are disposed to consider, wise measure, had created a considerable degree of agitation in Canton, but no advances had been made by the Chinese towards an accommodation. How long the factory determined to remain at Lintin, or to what place they intended to move, we have not heard. We entertain no doubt however that the absence of the British flag and British shipping will produce the best effects on that arrogant nation, by teaching them to their cost that their protection and prosperity has mainly depended on the power and influence of our government, and that without its countenance the trade of Canton will languish, and its security be endangered by the swarm of pirates at least, who will not let so favorable an opportunity pass of preying on the riches and weakness of the Celestial Empire.

The Rockingham, Captain Waugh for London, is to sail the end of next month.

The Lord Castlereagh, from this port, was off Alepee on the 10th instant, all well.

H M.'s Ship Leander, Price Blackwood, Esq. Captain, bearing the flag of H. E. Rear Admiral of the Red The Hon'ble Sir Henry Blackwood, Bart. & K. C. B., the naval commander in chief, anchored in the harbour on Sunday last. H. E. landed on Wednesday morning under the salute and with the honors due to his rank.

The Hannah, Capt. Lamb from London, arrived here on Thursday evening. She left the Downs on the 5th November.

Passengers: Major Samuel Goodfellow, Engineers, his lady, Miss Goodfellow, and an infant son Lieutenant C. W. Mackintosh, Madras Infantry, Mrs. Mackintosh and infant daughter.

The Hadlow for this port had sailed 10 days before the Hannah.

The Ships Medina, Nestor and Swallow, were loading for Bombay & were to sail in all November and December. The Brailsford, Capt. Spring, was also advertised for Bombay, to sail in all November.

The Hannah will be despatched again for England on or about the 1st May.

This ship has not brought us any of our regular series of newspapers: we have been, however, kindly favored with the perusal of London papers from 22d to 29th Oct., & 1st & 3d Nov. the latest dates we believe that have been received; but we are unable to collect from them, or from other sources, that there is any intelligence of importance. The King was in Hanover on the 18th October, and had announced his intention of setting out on his return to England on the 25th: His Majesty had experienced a slight attack of the gout, but we are happy to observe, had then perfectly recovered.

Disturbances existed in some parts of Ireland.

The question of war and peace between Russia and the Porte was still undetermined.

A number of distinguished noblemen and gentlemen, amongst whom are the Dukes of Bedford and Somerset, Earls Fitzwilliam, Darlington and Jersey, Lords Holland, John Russell, Ossulton and Duncannon, Messrs. Ellice, Brougham, Denham and Dr. Lushington, have swelled the subscription list for Sir Robert Wilson's compensation.

The Countess of Lauderdale is dead in consequence of her dress taking fire from the spark of a coal.

The England from Bombay arrived at Liverpool the 30th Oct.

Since writing the foregoing we have received our files of papers to the 17th Oct but too late for us to make any extracts from them for our present number, they appear to contain no intelligence whatever of importance.

A ship from the southward, with the signal of 'from England' flying, was standing towards the harbour at sunset yesterday. She is in all probability the Hadlow.

Arrivals.—Lieutenant O. H. Taylor, Madras Light Cavalry.
Lieut. Thomas Bell,
Major E. Davies, Commanding Reformed Horse.
Surgeon Hewett, 1st Bat.
Lieut. Wade B. E. Regt,
Captain T. Pierce, 2d | 3d.
Lieut. Mathews 2d | 3d.
Captain Schuler Artillery.
Lieut. Potts 17th Dragoons,
Lieut. Minto 1st | 3d.
Captain J. G. Griffiths Deputy Commisary stores,
Major Goodfellow Engineers,
Lieut. Spratt Major Brigade,
Departures.—Captain H. Newton, 1st | 4th.
Lieut. J. B. Parsons 2d | 6th Regt.
Major Hutchinson H. M. 47th Regt.
Major R. Bromley, 2d | 3d.
Captain J. Johnson H. A.
Lieut. W. H. Agnew, 1st | 2d Regiment.
Ensign J. W. Hungerford, 1st | 7th Regiment.
Lieut. and Adjutant Thurnam 1st | 7th Regt.

Nautical Chronicle AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.—22d Ship Sultan, B. Rogers from Bussorah 24th January.
Do. 24th H. C. Cruiser Vestal, Lieut. J. W. Guy, from Bancoote the 22d March 1822.
Do. His Majesty's Ship Leander, Price Blackwood Esq. Captain, from Cochin, bearing the Flag of Rear Admiral The Hon'ble Sir Henry Blackwood, Bart. and K. C. B. Commander in Chief &c. &c.
Do. 25th French Ship Mexico, Captain T. Smith, from Bourbon.
Do. 26th H. C. Cruiser Prince of Wales, Lieut. J. Stout, from Grane, the 4th March 1822.
Do. 28th Ship Hannah, Captain John Lamb, from London the 25th Nov. 1821.
Passengers per Sultan.—Mrs. Rogers, Lieut. Watkins, Capt. Hay, Capt. Hodges, W. Fairlie Esq. Mr. Burchet.
Passengers per Hannah.
Major and Mrs. Goodfellow, Miss Goodfellow, Infant Son of Major Goodfellow.—Lieut. and Mrs. Mackintosh, Infant Daughter of Lieut. Mackintosh.
Departures.—23d Ship Mozapher, Captain J. A. Hurst, to Calcutta.
Do. 28th Ship Flora, Captain James Sherriff to Cochin.
Do. Imaum Ship Salhie, Nacqudah Said Caudeer, to Muscat.
Passengers by the Mozapher.
Mr. and Mrs. Craig and three Children, Mr. W. Hyland.

MADRAS.

Arrivals.—March 9th, Ship Hindostan, W. Williamson, from Port Jackson 3d January.
10th Cutter Empress, Dumestee, from Vizapatam 1st, Masulipatam 25th, and Coringa 4th February.
12th, Ship Catherine, W. Knox, from Covelong.
Do. Ship Duke of Bedford, Oakes, from Tellicherry 20th February.
13th, H. M. Schooner Tender Cochin, Captain T. H. Twynan, from Trincomalie,
Departures.—March 8th, Ship David Clarke of Calcutta, C. Miller, for Penang and Sincapoor.
12th, Cutter Ida, P. Larned, for Negapatam.
13th, Brig Fairy, Syrang Naidoo, for the Northern Ports.
14th, Ship Morning Star, F. Mount, for Bencoolen and Batavia.
Do. Ship Henry Porcher, F. A. Conyngham, for Calcutta.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.
H. M. Schooner Tender Cochin, Capt. T. H. Twynan.
Ship Scotia, A. Agnew.
Ship Aram, J. Daniel.
Ship Hindostan, W. Williamson.
Ship Catherine, W. Knox.
Ship Duke of Bedford, Oakes.
American Brig Virginia, Davis.
Brig Catherine, A. B. Benoist,
Brig Victoria, M. Gonsalves.
Cutter Empress, Dumestee.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals.—March 2d Hashmy J. J. Denham from Rangoon Feb. 7.
Do. 3d Ajax A. Scott from Sea Feb. 7
Do. 5th Ganges W. Chivers from Portmouth Oct. 10
Departure.—March 2 Stonham E. Griffith for Madras.

BOMBAY.

Deaths.—At Belvedere on the morning of the 24th Instant, at the age of 46, Charles Shubrick, Esquire, of the Civil Service on this Establishment. The Estimation in which this Gentleman was held in the bosom of his Family, and the manner in which his Loss is deplored by them, is the best criterion to judge by, of the many virtues which adorned his private Character.

At Bushire on the 29th December last, of a Fever, Mr. Raymond Boudy, aged 27 years, he died with a Christian resignation, and his loss is deeply lamented by his relatives and friends.

On the Evening of the 19th Instant at Solapore Major Herne, of the 5th Madras Cavalry, much esteemed and respected by his Brother Officers and acquaintance.

On the evening of the 26th instant, Mrs. Hosannah Lucas Joseph, aged 18 years, sincerely and deservedly regretted by her numerous Relatives and Friends.

On Thursday 28th instant, Sarah Elizabeth, the infant daughter of Mr. Thomas Ferrar, aged 18 days.

MADRAS.

Births.—On the 9th March the Lady of John Digby Newbolt, Esq. C. S. of a son.

At Quilon, on the 3d March, the Lady of Captain Benjamin Blake, of the 23d Regiment, of a Son.

Deaths.—At Pondicherry, on the 30th December 1821, Sophia Emily, the Lady of Captain C. S. Lynn.

At Quilon, on the 20th Feb. in her 41st year Mrs Norton, wife of the Revd. T. Norton, of the Church Missionary Society, residing at Aleppie in Travancore.

At Bangalore, on the 17th Feb. Monsieur De La Fosse, M. D. aged 33 years,—the deceased formerly held a Commission in the Hanoverian Service and was present at the Battle of Waterloo, under Prince Blucher. For the last five years he had resided with a native Prince in Persia as Physician, was on a tour over India when he caught a fever to which he fell a sacrifice.

At Arcot, on the 11th of March, of the Spasmodic Cholera, after an illness of 29 hours, Eliza the wife of Captain Henry White, Quarter Master of Brigade of the Centre Divison of the Army.

At Bellary, on the 6th March Lieut. Luke Robert Prior, H. M. 46th.

CALCUTTA.

Marriages.—On the 6th March Mr. Thomas Vaughan, to Miss Maria Worsley.

On the 28th Feb. Mr. Joseph Denton Ridgeway, to Miss Mary Hutchinson.

At Berhampore, on the 4th March Mr. Thomas Forth, Med. S. to Miss Hannah McGlone.

At Dacca on the 18th Feb. Miss Sussan Arratoons Michael, the only Daughter of A. Michael, Esq. to Cachieck Sethagasee, Esq.

Births.—On the 26th February, Mrs. Boileau, of a son.

On the 28th February, the lady of G. Higgins, Esq. of a son.

On the 4th March Mrs. Sevestre, of a daughter.

Deaths.—On the 2d March Mr. Alexander Gegg, senior.

At Kidderpore, on the 15th January, after a few hours illness of the Spasmodic Cholera, Richard Francis, Esq.

On the 22d Feb. at Monghyr, wife on his passage to the Presidency, Captain Thomas Kerchheffer, H. C's Eur. Regt., aged 35 years.

Madras Intelligence.

MADRAS.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

Wednesday, March 13, 1822.

On England—at 30 days' sight 1s. 9d per Madras Rupee.
at 90 days' sight 1s. 9d. per do.
at 6 months' sight 1s 10d per do.
On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 92 to 93 Sicca Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Remittable 5 per cent prem.
Loan 1821, 10 "

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, 8th March 1822.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointment.

Major General William Henry Rainsford of His Majesty's Service, (recent promotion) to the Staff of the Army of this Presidency, vice Major General Lang, who was appointed till a vacancy on His Majesty's Staff in General Orders of the 25th January last.

Major General Rainsford to command the

Troops in the Ceded Districts, until further orders.

By orders of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) E. WOOD, CHIEF SEC.

The 6th Regiment of Foot it appears had arrived at the Cape from England before the Henry Porcher sailed, and was doing duty a Cape Town. The 54th Regiment being thus relieved, is expected here on the Madras and China Ships—These were ordered to be in the Downs on the 1st of December.

This Government having authorised and ordered a scientific expedition to be fitted out, under the superintendence of the Company's Astronomer, for the purpose of ascertaining the length of the Pendulum at the Equator, to combine with operations lately performed in England, France, Madras, and in various other parts of the Globe; the same, most liberally furnished, sailed yesterday on the Morning Star for Bencoolen—where it will receive the zealous co-operation of The Honorable Sir Stamford Raffles, and proceed thence to the Equator—Captain Crisp of this Establishment is appointed to conduct the operations, under the superintendence of the Astronomer—and has the aid of two assistants: — he data requisite for determining the length of the Pendulum will be obtained by the Party, and transmitted to the Observatory, where the conclusions will be drawn. Other valuable information is also expected to be obtained. An apparatus similar to that lately used by Captain Kater in England, with which numerous Experiments were made by the Astronomer at the Observatory here some months since, has been sent with the Party, together with a valuable Astronomical Clock, and every other Instrument requisite to obtain the required information.

[*Govt. Gaz. March* 14.

On Saturday last the drawing of the First Class of the present Lottery concluded. The following proved the fortunate numbers.—We hear that the two largest prizes fell to unsold Tickets.

No. 3739 a Prize of 20,000 Rupees.
No. 2394 a Prize of 8,000 Rupees.
Nos. 219 and 478, Prizes of 4,000 Rupees each.
No. 3129 a Prize of 2,000 Rupees.
Nos. 1184 2085 2899, Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each.
Nos. 240 1102 2007 2053 2197 2211 2428 3137, Prizes of 500 Rupees each.
Nos. 4 128 1351 1357 1421 1471 1493 1912 1962 2106 2304 2389 2457 2462 2958 3010 3100 3619 3643 Prizes of 100 Rupees each.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.—Lieutenant W. W. Trollope, Rifle Corps; Lieutenant Campbell, 2d Light Cavalry; Ensign O'Halloran, H. M. 69th Regt.
DEPARTURE.—Lieutenant Charles Maxtone, Commanding Resident's Escort, Travancore.

SYDNEY GAZATTE.—Nov. 10,

Under the Shipping Intelligence will be perceived the annunciation of the arrival from England, on Wednesday last, of the merchant ship Royal George, Captain Powditch, on board of which vessel has arrived His Excellency Major General Sir Thomas Brisbane, K. C. B. &c. &c. &c. with Lady Brisbane and infant Daughter, and Miss M'Dougall, Sister to her Ladyship, together with His Excellency's Staff.

Upon the vessel coming to an anchor in Sydney Cove, a salute of 19 guns was fired from Dawes' Battery; and immediately afterwards His Honor Lieutenant Governor Erskine proceeded on board, to pay a visit to his Excellency, and to greet him on his safe arrival in New South Wales.—His Excellency was pleased to signify his intention of landing on the following morning.

On Thursday morning, at ten o'clock, His Excellency left the Royal George, under the usual salute due to his distinguished rank, and landed at the private stairs on Bennelongs Point; where he was received by his Honor the Lieutenant Governor, and other Officers of the Colony, from whence he walked to Government-house, accompanied by Lady Brisbane, Family, and Staff; where Mrs. Macquarie, in the absence of His Excellency Governor Macquarie, warmly welcomed him, and her Ladyship.—The full band of His Majesty's 48th Regt paraded the lawn in front of the Government-house, playing those soothing and martial airs that tended to give a zest to that curiosity as well as sensibility naturally excited in the minds of all, upon so important and interesting an occasion. At the desire (we believe) of His Excellency, the gates were thrown open, for the admission of the Australian Public, whose numbers quickly o'erspread the walks around the domain, in order to catch a glimpse of our future Governor the representative of our gracious and beloved Sovereign!—Carriages having been in readiness, His Excellency and Family left the capital for Parramatta, in which town, we are given to understand, it is the design of His Excellency Sir Thomas Brisbane to reside during the absence to the Northern Settlement of His Excellency Governor Macquerie, whose return to the Seat of Government we anticipate again to have the pleasure of speedily hailing.

His Excellency Sir Thomas Brisbane has obtained the promise, that a sloop of war shall be attached to this station. We hasten to communicate to our Readers intelligence so highly gratifying.

The Gentlemen that compose the Staff of His Excellency Major General Sir Thomas Brisbane, K. C. B. are as follow:—Lieutenant Fennell, Aide-de-Camp, of His Majesty's 53d Regiment; Captain Ovens, Major of Brigade, of the 74th, formerly of the 73d Regt., whose departure from this Colony about ten years back, with two other Military Gentlemen per the same opportunity, was so much lamented, having rendered themselves universally beloved; and Dr. M'Cloud.

By the Queen Charlotte we learn that the approaching harvest at the Southern Settlements will be abundant in the extreme. The weather in Van Diemen's Land lately has been very rainy, and to this is to be attributed the anticipated luxuriant product of the field. So peculiarly favorable had the sowing season been, that they were actually putting in the seed when the Queen Charlotte sailed, a circumstance unprecedented. Of the late harvest there is a vast redundancy, therefore apprehension need not be harboured as to any deficiency in the staff of life the ensuing year, or even that which will follow. Labourers are much wanted to assist in getting in the harvest; and we are assured, that this is one of the greatest difficulties the Derwent settler has, and is likely to have, to combat with.

Calcutta Intelligence.

FORT WILLIAM;
THE 6TH OF MARCH, 1822.

Authentic Intelligence having been received of the Death of Her Majesty Queen Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, notice is hereby given, that the Most Noble the Governor General in Council and the Principal Officers of the Government, Civil and Military, will go into Mourning on Sunday the 10th Instant, in consequence of that melancholy event.

Military Officers are not expected to wear any other Mourning on the present occasion than a Black Crape round their left Arms, with Uniforms.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

C. LUSHINGTON,
Act. Chief Sec. to Govt.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.
FORT WILLIAM, 6th MARCH 1822.

Major Thomas Huthwaite, to be Superintendent of the Affairs of the Mysoor Princes.

Gez or Manna.—The description of the substance called Gez or Manna, and the insect producing it, is curious. Doubts had existed whether this substance was a vegetable gum or an animal production. It is now indisputably proved to be the latter. General Hardwicke proposes that the insect producing the Gez be called Chermis-Mannifer. It is about the size of a domestic bug, (cimex lectularius,) of a flattened ovate form, having a rounded tail and a longish snout, inflected and pressed down between the legs—its general colour being light brown, and appears to belong to the genus chermes. We insert the extract of a letter from Mr. Hunter as of importance to the subject:—

Extract of a letter dated Camp Pachmari, March 11, 1819.—"I shall now try to describe to you a natural curiosity which I found in my rambles in these hills; and I have enclosed a few of the insects with a specimen of the substance, which, it appears they have the power of generating from their bodies. The substance appears to project from the abdomen in the form of a tail or bunch of feathers, of a nature more like snow than any thing I can compare it to. These insects are found on the branches and leaves of trees, on which they swarm in millions, and work and generate this feather-like substance, till it gets long and drops on the leaves, caking on them, and resembling the most beautiful white bees' wax; this hardens on the leaf, and takes the complete form of it, which you can strip off, bearing the very impression and imitation of the leaf itself. But what appears surprising, they do not seem to eat or destroy the leave they swarm on; & though they may have been some days on the leaves, nothing more is seen than this waxy substance issuing from the tail. I have seen a great deal of it about these hills, and much might be collected, I should suppose, were it desirable." &c.

Mohan.—Accounts from Ellichpore mention the surrender of a fort called Mohan, about 60 miles from that station on the Hyderabad road. The fort was occupied by a discontented fellow of the district, and a miserable band of 200 followers whom he had coaxed into his pay, and by whose means he expected to resist the Aumil and the other constituted authorities. A Battalion of Infantry was preparing to march against the place, when it was given up to Sir J. Gordon and a party of horse under his command, who had been previously sent to summon it; and the principal insurgent is now in safe custody.

Monster from China.—By letters lately received from China, we learn that the singular human monster, of whom an account was read before the Asiatic Society some time ago, is still alive in that country, and as much an object of curiosity as ever. It is stated that though he had not been heard of in Canton till June 1820, he had been exhibited in various parts of the country for many years. When he first appeared in the city, the crowds visiting him were so great, that the Mandarines thought it necessary to interfere, being afraid that the concourse of people would lead to riot, but more perhaps in the hope of sharing the profits arising from the exhibition. He is now exhibited by stealth, with the concurrence of the Mandarines, and is let out by his parents to a farmer, for five Spanish dollars a month.

COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

Statement of the Produce of the Sale of Opium which took place on the 1st of March, 1822.

Quality.	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*Chests Sold.*	*Produce in Sa. Rs.*	*Average per Chests, Sa. Rs.*
Behar in large cakes	4515	4233	1192	5,095,32..	4274 9 7
Behar in small cakes	2390	2255	*200	465,000	2325 0 0
Benares	4250	4140	306	1,277,455	4174 11 0
Total Chests	...	...	1598	6,837,780	4278 15 4

* Reckoned to be equal to 100 Chests containing cakes of ordinary size.

Memorandum of the Average Selling Prices of the Opium at the four preceding Sales.

Sale in March 1820, ...	2125	12	0	*a*	2088	9 1
December 1820, ...	2435	1	9	*a*	2468	5 7
February 1821, ...	2543	7	1	*a*	2493	8 5
Dec. 1821, in Large Cakes, ...	4138	3	6	*a*	4107	4 0
Small Cakes, ...	2548	14	8	*a*	4107	4 0

Tehree Frontier, Feb. 19, 1822.—By letters received from Camp, dated 17th of February, I am enabled to inform you that the force which was collected by the Political Agent of Bundlecund for the purpose of quelling the disturbance on the Tehree Frontier, still remains within a few koos of Tehree. Since my last, information has been received that the breaking up of the Detachment depends on José Secunder's coming to terms with his quondam master. There are positive reports that José is proceeding direct to Gwalior: it appears however very doubtful whether he will not "right about face" before he gets there. Scindiah in the present instance is not over profuse even in expressions of good faith. It is therefore rather unlikely that Secunder will throw himself into the power of one whom he has so little reason to trust, unless compelled to do so by our troops.

Major Faithfull's Camp, Banks of the Ponse River.—Oude, Feb. 20, 1822.—Since the reduction of the fortified village of Burgong, on the 9th instant, no fort has resisted Major Faithfull's Detachment. Yesterday a place near this river containing a garrison of 5 or 6 men, was dignified by being invested by the Squadron of the 1st Light Cavalry, a Company of Infantry and 2 six-pounders, to which this mighty garrison soon surrendered! The Tonse being at the ford crossed by the Detachment full 5 feet deep, it required a day and a half to cross the Train. The gun powder was transported across in small dingies and the carriages dragged by main force through the water to the other side. Casim Ali Khan (mentioned in one of the last Journals) has several forts near this. It is certain he is desirous of peace; but it appears that the Prime Minister has treated him so ill that out of desperation, he may probably fight. Casim Ali Khan is much esteemed by all British Officers who know him. Major Faithfull visited one of his forts the other day; and it is to be hoped he has given Casim Ali Khan assurance of just and fair treatment when the Aumil Meer Gholaum Hussain makes the settlement with him; the later appears a very good kind of man, not at all inclined to oppress, but there is no saying what orders he has received from the Prime Minister at Lucknow. On the 11th instant Major Faithfull's Force was reviewed in presence of the Aumil. The Cavalry made several brilliant charges, and the whole spectacle went off with great eclat.

[*Calcutta Journal March* 7, 1822.

The Shipping Report of yesterday states the loss of the Ship Matilda, from London the 4th August, and the Cape of Good Hope 24th December.

The Matilda, went on shore on the Saugor Sand, on the night of the 5th inst. and was abandoned in the 6th. Passengers, Officers and Crew, all saved.

List of Passengers per Ship Matilda, (lost on Saugor sand) Captain Wm. Hamilton, from London the 4th August, Madeira and Cape of Good Hope, 24th December.

Mr. H. Harrington, Mr. G. Turnbull, Mr. T, Becher, Mr. A. Grave, and Mr. W. Grince.

From the Cape of Good Hope.

Mrs. Laurence, Mr. Laurence, Civil Service, Mr. Croft.

The whole of the above Passengers, with Captain Hamilton, his Officers and Crew, were taken from the wreck of the Ship on the 6th Instant—by the Guide Pilot Vessel, Mr. Thomas Young, Branch Pilot, who arrived with them at Kedgeree on Thursday.

[*Bengal Hurkaru March* 9, 1822.

English Extracts.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.

OCTOBER 14th 1821.

His Majesty will open the next Session of Parliament in great state. The state coach, which has undergone a varriety of improvements, and its beautiful paintings by Cipriani cleaned and retouched where necessary, is now complete, and with the superb harness, is in the Royal Mews. The body of the carriage has resumed its original form, being open in both front and sides, with elegant plate-glass windows, so that his Majesty's person may be distinctly seen by the spectators in going to and returning from the House of Peers.

In conformity with the system of retrenchment adopted by Ministers, orders have been sent out to India for the recal of Admiral Sir Henry Blackwood, Commander-in-Chief on that station. He is to be superseded by Commodore Grant, who goes out in the Liffey, by which arrangement there will be a considerable reduction in the national expenditure of that establishment.

COTTON WOOL.---Total Importation of Cotton Wool up to the 8th October, 1821.---Liverpool, 340,270 bags, &c.---Same period last year, 403,487; London, 32,903; Glasgow, 28,592.---Total Exportationof Cotton Wool up to the 8th October, 1821.---Liverpool, 30; previously this year, 7,173; London, 641; previously this year, 37,101; Glasgow, 0; previously this year, 234.---Total exported, 45,179.

THE TIMES.

OCTOBER 23D.

The public cannot fail to recollect with what eagerness the Ministerial journals promulgated a story of Napoleons' having selected St. Helena for the place of his interment. We, however, are enabled to state, from the

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.
Subscribers at out-stations who requre all extra papers to be forwarded to them by post, on the day of publication, are requested to give orders to that effect.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1822.

(Continued from the last Page.)

best authority, that it is a gross fabrication. The fact is, that Count Bertrand and Montholon, finding that their demand to the Government that his remains should be removed to Europe for burial according to his will were unavailing and fruitless, designated a spot which Napoleon seemed to have had most pleasure in frequenting, prior to the restrictions imposed by Sir Hudson Lowe, by which he was only permitted to walk or ride upon the high road, and was prohibited from entering into houses, or even speaking to persons whom he might casually encounter. Napoleon's body was buried on the island, where he died, in consequence of an order of the British Government sent over in 1820.—

SIR ROBERT WILSON.

The following are some additional subscriptions:

Sir Charles Monck, Bart.	£30 0	R. H. Gurney, Esq. M. P.	£25 0
John Hector, Esq.	20 0	J. W. Lewis, Esq.	10 10
Sir R. Heron, Bart. M. P. ...	25 0		

The following is a copy of a letter of Lord Darlington, enclosing 500 guineas:—

"Raby-castle, Oct. 19,

"SIR—I have derived much satisfaction in finding so desirable a mode has been adopted for an indemnity to Sir Robert Wilson, which I eagerly embrace, to add my subscription to the fund, and have directed my bankers Messrs. Drummond, to remit 500 guineas on that account. I beg to remain, Sir, your very obedient servant.

DARLINGTON.

"To R. Hall, Esq., Secretary of the Committee,,
at the Three Tuns Tavern, Southwark."

The daughter of Joseph Buonaparte sailed last week from the river for Philadelphia; she intends to reside with her father.

OCTOBER 25TH.

Lord Cochrane, it is said, has lodged 35,000l. in the French Funds.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India-house, when the ship Regent, of 916 tons, was taken up for one voyage to China in the Company's service.

OCTOBER 27TH.

AUGSBURG, Oct. 17.

(EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER.)

"The mercantile community of this town have received, by an extraordinary channel, the important news that war has re-commenced in Moldavia between the Turks and the Insurgents. Conflicts have taken place during the first fortnight in September, in several quarters. It is seen with astonishment that the Greeks have in Moldavia forces much more considerable than were at first believed. This, however, is explained by the circumstance that the Insurgents, who were dispersed after the various defeats which they experienced last summer, have rallied, and been joined by a great number of the countymen who had taken refuge in Bessarabia, the Bukowina and Transylvania. The Arnaute, who as is known, have been so cruelly treated by the Turks, have made common cause with the Greeks, and thus they have on foot an imposing force. they have already gained some advantages at the entrance of the plains, which have rendered them masters of a portion of Upper Moldavia. They have even sent skirmishing parties as far as Foskan."—*Journal de Paris.*

FRANKFORT, Oct, 17.

We have received the following intelligence from the frontiers of Moldavia, dated the 26th ult.:—

"It is asserted that the Kiaja Bey had been decapitated, and his head sent to Constantinople.

"The new Seraskier has caused the Bishop of Roman to be put in irons."

For the first time during many weeks we can extract a gleam of pleasure from the provincial reports of the Irish newspapers. The Dublin Correspondent states that a repentant spirit had began to show itself at Newcastle, in the county of Limerick; the centre of the recent troubles. Some accounts say that a portion of the plundered arms had been brought in by the peasantry; and this much-wished-for amelioration has been ascribed to the earnest interference of the neighbouring priesthood—a fact which we are disposed implicity to credit. On few occasions have the lower Irish ever been brought to reason but through the influence of their priests. It is a favorite remark with the enemies of Catholicism, therefore, that the storms which are laid by the Church are produced with her privity or connivance. This is a false and most injurious imputation upon the Clergymen. They are as deeply interested as any class of the community in the maintenance of peace, and in the growth of good order, subordination, and morality among the people. The Romish priests of Ireland are too sensible, we may add too calculating a body, not to know that their own real influence and dignity as a priesthood in the state, must depend on the tranquillity, and not on the disorders, of their country, and as mere citizens (independent of their clerical character), it is clear enough that the priests must be as anxious for the peace of society as their neighbours. The King's letter, we see, has been made the text of a conciliating speech by Counsel at the Quarter Sessions of Enniskillen, and the ostensible ground work of a truce between two parties of litigants in the Orange and opposite interest.

MORNING CHRONICLE.

OCTOBER 29TH

PARIS PAPERS.

PARIS, OCT. 24.—The latest accounts from Vienna contradict the reports which have been circulated, of the speedy assembling of a Congress, in which the affairs of Greece were to be discussed. Letters from Nuremberg agree in saying that the Emperor Alexander will not depart from the terms of his ultimatum. The army, which is on the Pruth, has not however, made any hostile movement.

The Authorities of Vienna have caused it to be made known, that they will act with rigour against all persons who may favour the adventurous projects which some young men entertain, with regard to the revolt of the Greeks. No passport are delivered to those whose object is a voyage to Greece.

FRENCH FUNDS.

Oct. 25.—Five per Cents. 90f. 20c.—Bank Stock, 1590f.

BANKS OF THE DANUBE. Oct. 11.—The Porte experiences some degree of anxiety respecting the spirit of the Asiatic troops in Romelia. Several corps, which were to have departed for the Danube, have refused to obey, and wish to return to Asia. It will not be easy to keep them in subjection when once the winter has commenced. Endeavours have been made, by dint of promises and rewards, to prevail on them to depart for the Danube, but the result of the negociations is yet uncertain.

EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER.

AUGSBURGH, Oct. 18.—We have just received the following intelligence:—"The Emperor Alexander successively reviewed, in the beginning of this month, all the troops cantoned on the right bank of the Dwina. The grand manœuvres were executed with much precision. The regiment of the Guards was particularly distinguished in this imitation warfare.

"The Emperor, who had at first moved his head-quarters to Witepsk, has since gone to Minsk. We do not know to what point this Sovereign will finally proceed, for much mystery prevails in every thing respecting his journey. Even at St. Petersburgh, nothing is known respecting the future plans of his Imperial Majesty.

"We are assured that the army commanded by General Jermoloff has marched for a new destination. On the other hand, another corps is advancing, by forced marches, into Bessarabia, to form a junction with the Russian troops already there."

Some time since several Journals announced the death of the celebrated Pergami (Bergami) a few days after that of the Queen of England. The Belgic Journals, quoting letters from Italy, deny this statement, and add that the Chamberlain is living in good health at his chateau.—*Journal des Debats.*

THE COURIER.

OCTOBER 29, 1821.

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, OCT. 25.

The King of England is expected to be in Paris on the 5th of November. His Majesty will arrive at the hotel of his Ambassador in the Fauxbourg St. Honore.—*Journal des Debats.*

The Marquis of Latour Maubourg, Ambassador from France to the Sublime Porte, will proceed on his journey to Constantinople at the end of the present month.

General Bertrand has not come to Paris. He arrived the day before yesterday at St. Denis, and set out next day for Chateauroux, his native town.

BERLIN, OCT. 14.

Preparations were made at the Castle as well as at Potsdam for the reception of the King of England; but in consequence of some change of circumstances, he will not visit the Prussian capital. Some attribute this change to something which has lately occurred respecting the affairs of Greece. Others believe that it it is owing to the season being too far-advanced for his Majesty to go to Berlin and Vienna. Time will disclose which of the two parties is best informed.

THE KING.

Whitehall, October 24.

Dispatches have been received by Viscount Sidmouth from the Marquess of Londonderry, dated Hanover, the 19th instant, announcing the intention of his Majesty to return to England; and that the King has been pleased to fix upon Thursday the 25th inst. as the day of his departure from Hanover for that purpose.—*Gazette.*

(EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER.)

"HANOVER, OCT. 21.

"I have great pleasure in informing you that his Majesty's health is completely re-established. The attack of the gout no longer exists, and his Majesty is at this moment as well as he was on the day he left England. Prince Metternich arrived yesterday, and had an immediate conference with the Marquis of Londonderry, after which dispatches were sent to Paris & London by one of the messengers of the Foreign Department. The Prussian Minister, Count Bernstoff, has also made his appearance, and I have heard that Count Hardenburg is expected to join the diplomatic corps during their short but important meeting.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

His Majesty being expected to return shortly to England, the Royal George yacht, the Hon. Sir Charles Paget, went out of Portsmouth harbour on Friday, and was expected to proceed yesterday to the Downs, accompanied by the Cameleon, Capt. Mingay, and the Starling and another cutter. The Phaeton frigate, Captain W. A. Montagu, and Tees, Captain Coe, are under orders to form part of the royal escort, but they will not be ready to sail until Wednesday morning. The Mersey, Captain Edward Collier, it is expected, will join the Royal squadron.

General the Earl of Chatham, K. G. Governor of Gibraltar, with Major-General Carey, and other Officers of his Staff, embarked at Portsmouth on Wednesday morning, in the Active frigate, Sir James Alexander Gordon, K. C. B. under the customary salutes; and soon after that ship got under weigh for Gibraltar; but the wind changing she could not proceed far from St. Helen's, and at that anchorage she remained on Saturday detained, with the wind at south-west.

Commodore Charles Grant, C. B. appointed to the command in the East Indies, arrived on Saturday at Portsmouth, to assume the command of the Liffey.

PRICE OF STOCKS THIS DAY AT ONE.

Bank Stock.	India Stock 1
3 per Cts. Red. 70⅛	India Bonds 69 pm.
3 per Ct. Cons. 77⅛	Long Ann. 19 6-16
3½ per Cent. 87	Ex. Bills (1000l.) 6 pm.
4 per Cents. 96⅛	Cons. for Acct. 77⅛
5 per Cents. 111	

The German and Brussels Papers, which arrived yesterday, contain a pretended extract of a private letter from Constantinople, received by way of Marseilles, and dated Sept. 14, In this letter is communicated a new Firman of the Grand Seignior, which, if it were authentic, would leave no further doubt as to the certainty of a war between Russia and the Porte; for in this alleged State Paper, the Greek insurrection is openly ascribed to "perfidious Russia," and the "faithless nation" is denounced to Mussulman vengeance in no very measured terms. The demands made by the Cabinets of St. Petersburgh, are "described as so contrary to the interests of the Sublime Porte, that rather than accede to them, we do not fear to support a war, however long and sanguinary it may be."

We have said that if this Firman were an authentic document, there would be an end at once of all conjecture as to the question of peace or war. But we are enabled to give it a decisive contradiction.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a variety of letters received this morning from Turkey. Those from Constantinople are to the 26th and Smyrna to the 17th September. The Firman reported to have been received at Marseilles, from Constantinople, of the 14th September, is a forgery; no such document had been issued. The greatest tranquillity existed at Constantinople and Smyrna, and the letters mention that all idea of war had subsided, and, in consequence, trade had become so exceedingly brisk, that they were induced to send extensive orders, both for colonial produce and British manufactures, which orders were received this morning in the City.

We regret to find, by the intelligence received this morning from Dublin, that the disturbed districts in the country of Limerick are still the theatre of criminal outrages of every description. They have not, as far as we can learn, assumed on any occasion a political character; but with that exception, they have every other quality which can inspire wellfounded alarm. It will be seen however, that a large military force has already been marched westward, and considerable reinforcements of troops from this country, have, ere now, landed at Cork. The disturbances, indeed, are deemed of sufficient importance to require the presence of Sir David Baird, Commander in Chief in Ireland. In Lord Courtenay's Castle there is a regular garrison maintained of nearly two hundred men; & upwards of a thousand soldiers were distributed over the disturbed districts generally, at the beginning of last week. The result of this energy and activity on the part of Government must necessarily be a speedy restoration of public tranquillity,

NOVEMBER 1, 1821.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Capt. A. H. CAMPBELL was sworn into the command of the ship Duke of York, consigned to Bombay and China.

Mr. George Elwes, who died the other day on the Terrace of High-street, Marylebone, is said to have left property the amount of a million sterling.

Accounts from Greece, through Italy, state that the foreigners who had arrived in the Morea, to join the Greeks, had been well received, and had formed an European corps in Etolia. It is said, that Ali Pacha had burned the town of Joannina, after the retreat of the Turks.

IRELAND.

[FROM FAULKNER'S DUBLIN JOURNAL OF OCT 29.]

DISTURBED DISTRICTS.

Our intelligence, received this morning, from Limerick and the southern parts of the country, is far from gratifying. We can perceive no indication of repentance on the part of the peasantry, or even any relaxation of their efforts to accomplish their lawless measures.

NOVEMBER 3,

LAMENTABLE DEATH OF THE COUNTESS OF LAUDERDALE.—It is with much regret we have to copy the following from the Morning Chronicle of this day:—

"The following account of a most melancholy accident has been communicated to us by a Correspondent, who dates his letter quarter past five yesterday afternoon, and states that he had that instant arrived in town rather expeditiously through Dunbar, when the accident alluded to took place, about 20 minutes before his reaching it:—

'Dunbar Castle is at this moment a scene presenting a dreary blank. The amiable Countess of Lauderdale departed this life on Wednesday evening, about six o'clock, to the inexpressible grief of her Noble Earl and surrounding relatives and friends. Her melancholy dissolution has, alas! been attended with unfortunate circumstances. The Countess had just taken dinner, and had retired to her chamber for the purpose, and on the eve of enjoying her custom of an hour's repose on her couch by the fire-side, when a coal suddenly emitted a spark on her muslin frill, which, immediately igniting, disseminated its ravages throughout her dress with overwhelming rapidity.

'Although everyassistance was as prompt as seemingly effective, all efforts to subdue them proved abortive, until the most excruciating agony had predicted the fatal result which ensued in half an hour. Her Ladyship was the daughter of the late Anthony Todd, in about her 57th year, and had for a considerable time past relinquished the busy haunts of fashionable, for the more solid comforts, of domestic life; in the full enjoyment of them, however, has all-powerful fate thus interposed her inscrutable decree. In her Ladyship, the elegance of genius, taste, and manners, never failed to excite general admiration,—whilst the virtues of piety, benevolence, and charity, commanded the respect and love of all who possessed the honour of her acquaintance."

THE TIMES.

SEPTEMBER 24, 1821.

SOUTH AMERICA.

BATTLE OF CARABOBO.

[We have been favoured with the copy of a paper of Angusturacentitled *Correo Extraordinario del Orinoco*, dated July 25, containing Bolivar's despatch on the victory of Carabobo. This despatch is published in the same paper in three languages—Spanish, English, and French.]

MOST EXCELLENT SIR,—yesterday the political birth of the republic of Columbia was consumated by a splendid victory.

The divisions of the liberating army having joined in the plains of Tinquillo on the 23d, we marched yesterday morning on the head-quarters of the enemy in Carabobo.

The first division composed of the brave British battalion, the brave of the Apure, and 1,500 cavalry, under the orders of General Paez. The second composed of the second brigade of Guards, the battalions of Tiradeurs Boyaca and Vargas, and the sacred squadron commanded by the undaunted Colonel Aramendi, under the orders of General Sedeno. The third composed of the first brigade of Guards, the battalions of Rifles, Grenadiers vanquisher, of Boyca, Anzategui, and the intrepid Colonel Rondon's regiment of cavalry, under the orders of Colonel Plaza.

Our march across the mountains and through the defiles, which separated us from the enemy's camp, was rapid and orderly. At 11 in the morning we defiled by our left in front of the enemy, and under his fire; we crossed a rivulet, where only one man could pass at once, in presence of an army placed on an inaccessible level height, commanding us in every direction.

The gallant General Paez, at the head of the two battalions of his division, and the brave Colonel Munoz's regiment of cavalry, attacked the enemy's right with such fury, that in half an hour he was thrown into confusion and completely routed. It is impossible to do sufficient honour to the valour of our troops. The British battalion, commanded by the meritorious Colonel Farfiar, distinguished itself amongst so many other bravemen, and suffered a heavy loss of officers.

The conduct of General Paez in this last and most glorious victory of Columbia renders him deserving of the highest military rank; and I therefore, in the name of the Congress, offered on the field of battle to appoint him General in Chief of the army.

None of the second division partook in the action, except a part of the Tirailleurs of the Guard commanded by the worthy commandant Heras. But its General, enraged that all his division could not from the obstacles of the ground join in the battle, charged singly a mass of infantry, and fell in its centre in the heroic manner he brought to close the glorious career of the bravest of Columbia's brave. In General Sedeno the Republic has lost a stanch supporter both in peace and war; none more valiant than he, nonemore obedient to his government. I recommended the ashes of the gallant hero to the Sovereign Congress, that the honours of a solemn triumph may be paid to his memory.

Like grief does the Republic suffer in the fall of the dauntless Colonel Plaza, who, filled with an unparalleled enthusiasm, threw himself on a battalion of the enemy, desiring it to surrender. Colonel Plaza is deserving of Columbia's tears, and that Congress confer on him the honours due to so distinguished heroism.

The enemy being dispersed, the ardour our chiefs and officers was so great in the pursuit, that we sustained considerable loss in that high class of the army. The bulletin will communicate their illustrious names.

The Spanish army exceeded 6,000 men, composed of all the best of the pacificatory expeditions. That army has ceased to exist: only 400 men will have this day taken refuge in Puerto Cabello.

The Liberating Army had an equal force to that of the enemy, but not more than a fifth part of it decided the fortune of the day. Our loss is not great—hardly 200 in killed and wounded.

Colonel Rangell who did, as he, always does, prodigies, marched this day to take up a line against Puerto Cabello.

May it please the Sovereign Congress to accept in the name of the heroes whom I have honour to command, the homage of a conquered army, the most numerous and the finest that ever in Columbia carried arms in a field of battle.

I have the honour to be with the highest consideration,
Most excellent Sir,
Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,
BOLIVAR.

Head Quarters of the Liberating Army,
Valencia, June 25, 1821.
To his Excellency the President of the General Congress of Columbia.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* of the 13th instant contains a private letter dated from the Lower Rhine, which says—"The reception which the Duke of Wellington experienced on his last visit to the Netherlands was not upon the whole such as that commander was entitled to expect from a people who are so much indebted to him, and whose Sovereign has bestowed on him the most flattering marks of his favour. It is not easy to determine to what cause this want of love and respect for a man so highly meritorious with regard to the kingdom of the Netherlands ought to be ascribed, but the truth will perhaps be approximated if we consider it to arise from a certain national jealousy, which cannot endure, since the Government is consolidated, and not the slightest appearance of danger from any external enemy remains, that the defensive forces of the state should still be placed under the inspection and control of a foreigner. From similar motives we must endeavour to account for the conduct of the inhabitants of Liege, when the Duke honoured that town with his presence, and which was in particular on the 16th of this month (August), when his Grace visited the theatre. As the assurance had been given, that not only the British commander, but that the Prince of Orange would also be present at the representation of the evening, the managers of the theatre had prepared two boxes, and made all suitable arrangements, for the reception of these illustrious personages. The Duke of Wellington appeared, accompanied by a lady and a gentleman; and as soon as he was known to be present, the orchestra struck up the air of Marlborough s'en va-t-en guerre; &c., in which a hundred voices in the pit joined. This hymn was not, however, allowed to be sung quietly. Some disorderly persons studied to interrupt it by cat calls and various unharmonious sounds, by no means indicative of approbation. The Duke of Wellington was so offended by the continued expression of this unfriendly disposition, which a great part of the public then present manifested, that during the whole performance he never showed himself in the front of the box, and towards the end of the play went away as little noticed as he had entered. The Prince of Orange did not come to the theatre, and it is not known why the people of Liege were deprived of the opportunity of showing the respect they entertain for this generally beloved Prince.

A dreadful accident happened at Keighley last Sunday in the afternoon. There has lately arisen in Yorkshire, and in various other parts of the kingdom, a religious community calling themselves *Primitive Methodists*, from what they consider an adherence to the principles and practice of the original followers of John Wesley; by others they are called *Ranters*, from the fervour of their devotion which frequently manifests itself in bursts of enthusiasm, which run through their public assemblies. On Sunday last, in the afternoon, upwards of 200 of these persons were assembled in the upper room of a wool warehouse, at Keighley, for the purpose of holding a love-feast, which is a species of religious service consisting of a simple repast, after which, such of the congregation as think their own experience will be edifying, relate the particulars of it to their fellow-worshippers. When the services of the day, which had been peculiarly animated, were drawing to a close, and the people were about to depart, a dreadful crash was heard from the breaking of the floor, and in a moment the whole assembly was precipitated through the floor into the room below. It is impossible to describe the scene of confusion and dismay which followed. The shrieks of the females and the groans of the wounded spread consternation through the neighbourhood. The young and the more active generally escaped without much injury, but from 50 to 60 persons, a large proportion of them old women, were severely crushed and wounded. An elderly woman, of the name of Martha Wood, died on Monday night; and a number of others lie at the present moment in a very dangerous state. The following is a list of some of the sufferers, with the nature of their injuries:—

Timothy Ambler, leg and arm broken.
Mary Peel, one of her legs broken.
Harrison Ingrow, one of his arm broken.
Widow Waddington, one of her legs broken.
Elijah Green, his leg broken in two places.
Sarah Sunderland, her leg and thigh broken.
Martha Bradshaw, feet dreadfully injured and arm broken.
John Naylor, his arm broken.
Susannah Leach, her thigh broken.
Mary Jones, her leg and thigh broken.
Mary Carter, a widow with three children, her collar-bone and three ribs broken.
Mary Ramsden severely hurt, and since delivered of a dead child at a premature birth.
Widow Wilkinson crushed so dreadfully that her life is despaired of.

The other sufferers are many of them labouring under severe wounds and contusions, and the situation of the principal part of them is truly deplorable. Poverty, in most of these cases, is added to their other sufferings; but the more opulent inhabitants of the place have very laudably opened a subscription for their relief, in aid of which fund a charity sermon will, we hear, be preached to-morrow, at the New Jerusalem Chapel, Keighley.—*Leeds Mercury.*

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

SEPTEMBER 28, 1821.

The next Resolution was for granting a sum of 2,000l. to a Mr. J. B. Polly, a resident on the Bombay Establishment, in recompence for certain losses incurred by him in a contract entered into to supply the Company with hempen ropes.

Mr. Righby said, they were now called upon to recompense a contractor who had sustained a loss; whereas, short time ago, they levied a penalty upon a most meritorious gentleman, who had, by the act of God, been prevented from fulfilling his contract—the canal having been frozen over, by which he was prevented from sending the goods to London.

The Chairman said, the cases were not at all parallel.

Mr. Hume said, not being acquainted with the facts, he would reserve his observations until another time. But here were two breaches of contract.

The chairman said, that in the case of Mr. Pelly the contract had been fulfilled.

Here a conversation ensued between Mr. Hume, Mr. Rigby, the chairman, Mr. Lowndes, and several Gentlemen, the substance of which was, that Mr. Pelly, a civil servant of the Company, had contracted to supply the Company with hempen ropes. He found, however, that he was likely to lose by the contract; and yet, though there was no penalty, he continued to abide by it, and ultimately lost 4,000. For this loss the sum of 2,000 was proposed. On the other hand, it appeared that Messrs. Thompson and Co. and Messrs. Crawshay and Co. had stipulated to furnish the India Company with a certain quantity of iron on or before the 31st last December, in a penalty of 5l. per cent. But it happened that the frost set in on the 24th of December, and the canals being stopped the iron could not be sent in time. Upon this the parties were obliged to pay the penalty, which, however, was reduced to two per cent. Messrs. Thompson and Co. and the others having contracted with a person named Hornblower, obliged him to indemnify them for their loss, and this person memorialed the Company on the subject. After some discussion, which our limits will not allow us to enter into, the Resolution respecting Mr. Pelly was passed (subjected to the decision of the next Court); and,

Mr. Rigby gave notice that he should, at the next Court, move for the production of Hornblower's Memorial and Petition; and also that the penalty on Messrs. Thompson and Co. &c. be remitted.

Mr. Rigby then moved, that the Papers relative to this part of the transaction, as regarded Messrs. Thompson, Crawshay and Co. be produced.

The motion was put, and negatived without a division.

Adjourned at half past four.

MAJOR ANDRE.

The following account of the exhumation of the remains of Major Andre is taken from a New York Paper of the 14th of August;—

"This event took place at Tappan on Friday the 10th instant, at one p. m. amidst a considerable concourse of ladies and Gentlemen that assembled to witness this interesting ceremony.

The British Consul, with several Gentlemen, accompanied by the proprietor of the ground and his laborer, commenced their operations at eleven o'clock, by removing the heap of loose stones that surrounded and partly covered the grave. Great caution was observed in taking up a small peach tree that was growing out of the grave, as the Counsul stated his intention of sending it to his Majesty to be placed in one of the royal gardens. Considerable anxiety was left lest the coffin could not be found, as various rumours existed of its having been removed many years ago. However, when at the dept of three feet, the labourers came to it. The lid was broken in the centre and was partly fallen in, but it was kept up by resting on the skull. The lid being raised, the skeleton of the brave Andre remained entire, bone to bone, each in its place, without a vestige of any other part of his remains, save some of his hair, which appeared in small tufts; and the only part of his dress was the leather string which tied it.—As soon as the curiosity of the spectators was gratified a large circle was formed when the undertaker, with his assistant uncovered the sarcophagus, into which the remains where carefully removed: this superb depository, in imitation of those used in Europe for the remains of the illustrious dead, was made of mahogany the panels covered with rich crimson velvet, surrounded by a gold bordering: the rings of deep burnished gold, the panel also crimson velvet, edged with gold, the inside lined with black velvet, the whole supported by four gilt balls.

"The sarcophagus with the remains have been removed on board his Majesty's packet, where it is understood, as soon as some repairs are completed, an opportunity will be afforded of viewing it."

MANUSCRIPTS AND MEMOIRS OF NAPOLEON.

Monsieur, a Monsieur" L' Editeur du Courier.

Plusieurs ouvrages sous le titre de" Manuscrit venu de St. Helene," " des Pensees," " Maximes," " Sentences," " Memoirs Secrets," " Napoleon, peint par lui meme," " Chagrins Domestiques," " Vers," &c. &c. ont été publie, ou annonce, comme etant de l' Empereur Napoleon; ils ne sont pas de lui; ses manuscrits n'ont été communiqué á personne.

Nous desmentons également les mémoirs annouacé sous notre nom,

Nous vous prions de vouloir bein insérer cette lettre dans votre Jornal, et nous avons l'honneur d'etre, Monsieur,

Vos tres humules et obeissans serviteurs,
Le Comte BERTRAND.
Le Comte de MONTHOLON.

Londres, le 2d Octobre, 1821.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.

SEPTEMBER 9TH.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

CARLISLE.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

THOMPSON *v.* BLAMIRE.

Mr. Tindall opened the case, which charged the defendant with a breach of his promise to intermarry with the plaintiff.

Mr. Brougham rose. The Court and Jury had heard in the opening of the pleading the general nature of the action, and it became his duty to state the circumstances. The plaintiff, Miss Sarah Thompson, is the daughter of a respectable farmer living at Scotby, near Carlisle. The defendant was the natural son of a respectable gentleman of property, who lived with his father, and brought forward as one of the family, without a distinction being made; a person altogether above the rank and station of mean habits. In the middle of the year 1815, the defendant became acquainted with the plaintiff's father and an intercourse existed between the plaintiff and defendant, that was likely to terminate in their becoming man and wife. The plaintiff's father conversed with him, and inquired if there was any difficulty to prevent their union, and he said that during his father's life there might be some obstacles; but added if he ever married, his daughter should be the woman; and upon other occasions the promise was repeatedly made. The defendant had no shadow of insinuation against Miss Thompson's character, or that she had abandoned her virtue or formed any intercourse with another lover. He continued to profess the warmest attachment, which would be shown by his letters for several years, when, as is frequently the case, he abandoned marriage built upon sincere attachment to that of interest, and married a young lady named Oliver, who, whatever were her accomplishments, was only superior to Miss Thompson on the point of fortune. He should show how much the defendant loved or professed to love the plaintiff, and he cared not which way the Jury considered it, but if it was pretence, its purpose was so base that he could not find a name for it. This young gentleman went on a tour to the north, and a day scarce ever passed but here to the plaintiff the professions of his fondness for her. On the 25th June, 1818, he writes to her from Newcastle and says—

"My dearest Sarah.

"I have embraced the earliest opportunity of writing to you a few lines to let you know that I arrived here last night about ten o'clock, along with Charles Young, and we are all stopping together. I do not like Newcastle so well as I did last time I was here; I should be much happier with you, my dear Sarah. I am afraid it will be Saturday night before I will get home, as the horse does run for the cup, but for the maiden plate on Friday; but as my man will be waiting for me at Carlisle, I shall visit you, my dear, before I go home. I have not seen James Johnson yet, but will call some time to day. I wish I was back to you again, my dear Sarah, as there are none on earth I love but you. Write by return.

"I remain, dearest Sarah,
"Your affectionate lover,
"E. BLAMIRE."

Another letter from Newcastle said—

"My dearest Sarah.

"I am not able to tell what I felt when I received your kind and loving letter last night, and that you were well; as for myself I have been very ill all the week, particularly last night; I thought I should have died. I have never been at the play but a short time on Tuesday, and Armstrong was with me; he has behaved himself very well; he is very ill also. I think the horse won't run at all this week, as he has fallen amiss; if it should not, I will be home on Friday night.—I have stoped with Joseph Johnson since Monday, which I think much pleasanter than stopping at an inn. I am longing to see you, my dearest Sarah; if all be well I think on Friday night. I am very sorry I did not bring my chesnut mare with me, as I am quite tired with walking. I see none here half so good as she is; she is as much superior to any horse here as Jack is to any about Carlisle. Sally is turned as pretty a little thing as I ever saw; she likes her extremely well. I have many time prayed for Chessay since I came. I am sick of Newcastle races; I should have been the happiest

man alive if you had been with me, my dear Sarah. You must, my dear Sarah, excuse the shortness of my letter, as I am writing to Subtle House.

"Believe me, my dearest Sarah, to be your's, and none but your's, while I have life.

"E. BLAMIER,

"Or young Subtle House"

The attractions of the metropolis were incompetent to drive this master passion from his recollection, and in consequence we find him pouring forth the fulness of his love both in prose and verse, from the Bull and Mouth in Bull and Mouth-street. One of each sort he would cull to show the principle he acted upon In one of his poetical effusions he commences—

"Bid me to live, and I will live"

At another time poetic madness had fired his brain, and he writes—

"My Sarah dear, my beauty's Queen.
In Nature's simple charm array'd,
This heart subdues—that matchless mien
Still binds me to my Sarah dear.
Let others sigh for mines of gold.
For wide domain, for gay parade,
I would unmov'd such toys behold,
Possess'd of thee, my Sarah dear.

"E. BLAMIRE."

This was succeeded by a letter bearing the post mark, 30th April, 1819, and reads thus:—

"*Bull and Mouth Inn, Bull and Mouth street.*

"My dearest Sarah,

"I have this moment received your dear letter, which makes me very happy to hear you were well. I am getting fat with London; but I think I won't grow much fatter now, as we leave on Monday evening. I come directly down by the mail, and so will be at Carlisle on Wednesday afternoon, if all be well, therefore you will not have time to answer this. I have just received a letter from my sister; she also mentions the death of the doctor of the 15th Hussars—I was very sorry to hear it. The evening before I left Carlisle he was playing at billiards in good health. This is an uncertain world, therefore we should take great care of ourselves. Mary says Jemima Johnson is married, so nobody need despair. I was at Covent Garden on Wednesday next, and saw the new tragedy of Evadne, the part of Evadne by Miss O'Neill, supported by Messrs. Macready, Young, Charles Kemble, and Abbot. It is a beautiful thing. Macready is the greatest by far. I am just now going to Richard Thomson's office; it is within three minute; walk of your aunt's. James Connel is in town s but I have not seen him yet. I saw Mr. Hunter, Emily's master, this morning; he is at the same house as we are. I long very much to see you again, my dear Sarah; it is an age since I saw you last; but I will see you, my dear, before another week is over. Burn said Dowel passed his shop the other day. You may expect me, my dear Sarah, the first thing on Thursday morning. I have given seven guineas for two seals and a key. I got my name engraved on one of the seals, with which I will seal this letter: it makes a beautiful impression.

"I remain,

"My dearest Sarah,

"Your's most sincerely,

"E. BLAMIRE."

(The miscellaneous character of these letters afforded infinite amusement in the Court, with the addition of some sentences occasionally introduced by the learned Counsel.)

The learned Counsel addressed himself particularly to the Jury, and said, as fathers, brothers, or men, they would not suffer a woman's feelings to be thus violated, after many years' correspondence, and herself prevented from forming an attachment elsewhere, which protected her virtue, and exalted her to a splendid ornament of her sex. He should prove the facts in evidence, and if there was the slightest insinuation against her character, he should again have an opportunity of addressing them, and such an insinuation would only have the effect of enhancing the damages.

Rowland Thompson is the father of the plaintiff, he is a farmer, and has a family of three daughters and four sons. His daughter Sarah is twenty-four years of age. The defendant lived at Subtle-House with his father and was considered as a gentlemen of property. The defendant first visited his daughter about six years past, and continued to do so for two or three years before any particular conversation took place He came at all times—to breakfast, dinner, and tea. The witness was once travelling from Carlisle towards home when he met the defendant, who had been home with his daughter; he took witness up on his horse, as it was then very dirty, and on their road the witness told the defendant he had been very much blamed for allowing him to be so frequently at his house, and desired to know what the defendant's intentions were. The defendant said his intentions were honourable, and if ever he married womankind, he would marry Sarah Witness told him he would not get much with her, when the defendant said he did not want it. They arrived home and had supper; after which the witness called his daughter Sarah to him, and told her that he had often quarrelled with her for allowing Mr. Blamire to come so often to see her, but that he had then satisfied him. She said very well, and was desirous of knowing what conversation they had had; he explained in the presence of her mother and two daughters. He again called on Mr. Blamire for a declaration of his meaning; and he rose up and shook hands with the witness, at the same time saying his intentions were honourable, and repeated if he ever married womankind, he would marry Sarah Thompson. After this *eclaircissment*, his visits became more frequent. On another occasion, when the witness had been conversing with the defendant, he observed that the neighbours talked about his visits, to which Blamire replied, that they understood each other, and he need not mind the people. Mr. Blamire is about twenty-three or twenty four years old. The last time the witness was coursing with the defendant, about two years past, the defendant renewed his assertions of the probity of his intentions, and after that was received as one of the family, and as the future son-in law of the witness.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scarlett.—It is perhaps four years ago that he had the first conversation as to the intentions of the witness. He was then introduced by Mr. Armstrong, the witness's present solicitor, His farm is worth 180*l.* per annum. Mr Blamire lives five or six miles distant. The defendant came to see the witness's daughter three or four times a week, and staid sometimes to play at cards. Defendant lived with his father, and expected advantages from that connexion. It is true that he had been blamed by his neighbours, for not having seen his father; but he never had any reason to suppose his father was against the match. He never gave any reason why he did not marry, nor was he ever asked; but he was considered as one of the family.

Mrs. Mary Emily is a daughter of the last witness, and had been married about twelve months. She corroborated her father as to the conversation had in her presence and that of her mother after the defendant and her father came home on horseback.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scarlett.—When the defendant came to see her sister he was generally with the Family; but they sometimes walked in the garden alone. The witness was sure it was her sister and not herself that he paid attention to. Mr. Armstrong came frequently to their house, but he never paid attention to any part of the family in particular. Mr. Emily courted the witness two years before they were married. She did not know that Mr. Armstrong, her father's landlord, had distrained for rent.

Re examined—Since the defendant at the first conversation promised her sister marriage, he had renewed that promise several times.

P. Thompson, a brother of the plaintiff, is a clerk in Mr. Armstrong's office, and knew the defendant's hand-writing well, from his seeing him write at the office where he frequently was. Mr. Armstrong had not distrained for rent; but a Mr. Dobinson had issued an execution against his father, when Mr. Armstrong claimed rent.

Rev. John Heyshaw proved the marriage of the defendant with Miss Oliver on the 7th Nov. 1820: He knew nothing of the families of Miss Oliver or of Mr. Blamire.

Mr. Scarlett addressed the Jury on behalf of the defendant; he said he did not know that he could do better than to keep up the merriment and good humour which his friend had introduced, for really the cause could not but excite a smile. There had been no attempt made to describe the distress of Miss T. on this occasion, or indeed that she had lost a shilling, and therefore the Jury would treat it as it deserved. The father was a man who confessedly was in indifferent circumstances, and it was no difficult thing to foresee that what damages the Jury gave, if any they gave, would go into the pocket of the attorney, as the landlord of the plaintiff's father. The young man, when he commenced his visits, was not more than 17 or 18 years of age, but in no one letter that had been read, alluded to a marriage as likely to be the consequence of their correspondence. He was introduced at the age of 17 or 18 by the father's landlord, and had continued acquainted with the father for six years, without a time ever being fixed when this marriage was to be solemnized. The defendant was the natural son of a gentleman of property, but in his own right had no claim to wealth, nor could have any. He was permitted to visit Miss T. until the father was blamed for permitting to him be so assiduous to his daughter, under circumstances unexplained for two years, when the neighbours noticed it. Why had not Miss Thompson's father communicated with the defendant's father, as his daughter's reputation was then somewhat critically placed? At that time they were dealing with a man under age, and having taken him by surprise, they obtained from him something like a promise of marriage. But they had not much reason to suppose that it would be fulfilled, for his learned Friend had glanced at an inconvenience attending it during the father's life. He, perhaps, was mistaken, but he thought the love in this case was not particularly warm; he had heard his learned Friend say, that he was not skilled in amatory matters, but if he had ever felt as he had described these loves, he thought that in absence he would pine and grow thin and slender; but instead of that, we hear that Mr. Blamire writ from the Bull and Mouth that he grew fat What woman would say that a man loved sincerely that grew fat in her absence; the general rule is, that he must pine, and grow thin and sleek, and she must do the same; but we do not hear that that is the case in the present instance with either party. When he introduces his horses to his mistress, it was natural to expect that the comparison would have been, that Jessy was as far superior to all other horses at Newcastle, as she, Miss T was to all other ladies and not to Jack about Carlisle. This was not very passionate love. As to his letters, they were just such as a boy would write. A woman at 18 or 20 knew the value of these kind of letters, and acquired a wisdom of these matters at a much earlier period than a man. Would it not have been better for Mr. Thompson to have said to Mr. B., Sir, you must not come to visit my daughter till you bring your father's consent? but instead of that he is encouraged to visit and raise his youthful passions. We hear nothing of Miss Thompson's pining, being confined to her bed, or that a sigh or tear is shed for the loss of her lover; or that the smallest imputation is cast upon her character; and if a verdict is given for the plaintiff, let it be remembered that it is falling upon a begging boy, who is not worth a shilling. Let it also be remembered, that if they had married, the probability is, that they would now be in misery, as there was every reason to suppose that Mr. Blamire, senior, would not have given his consent to their nuptials. These promises were obtained before the youth was of age, and such engagements are generally of an unstable nature, when they are given before the party has had an opportunity of seeing the world. The Jury must consider this as a boyish attachment, wasting itself on two or three sheets of paper and frame their verdict accordingly.

Mr. Justice Bayley minutely detailed the evidence, with comments to the Jury.

The Jury, in about a quarter of an hour, gave a verdict for the plaintiff.—*Damages* 100*l.* *Costs* 40*s.*

OLD BAILEY SESSIONK.

TRIAL OF MR. TURNER, THE BANK CLERK, FOR FORGERY.

Monday morning, at 10 o'clock precisely, William Swiney Bernard Turner entered the Court to take his trial on four different indictments, each including several counts, charging him with having forged and counterfeited eight transfers and seven receipts for stock, to the amount of 10,000*l.*, with intent to defraud the Bank of England. He appeared still to suffer considerably from the effects of his fall, and was obliged to make use of crutches. On presenting himself in Court, he experienced some difficulty while he ascended the steps of the bar, and the Judges very considerately allowed him a chair. He was attended by the Rev. Mr. Baker, of whose religious instructions, it is said, he has availed himself for some time past. He was dressed in a suit of black and looked very respectable. After making a respectful obeisance to the Court he sat down apparently with a collected and composed air.

The Jury being sworn, the Deputy Clerk of the arraigns read over the several indictments, the first of which charged the prisoner with having on the 21st of March last falsely forged and counterfeited a receipt for 1015*l.* in the Name of "John Penn," with intent to defraud Joseph Starling. The other indictments were of a similar character, only varying the sums of money and the names of the parties on whom the alledged fraud had been committed.

Mr. Bolland opened the pleadings, and

Mr. Sergeant Bosanquet stated the case on the part of the Bank of England. The Learned Sergeant began by observing that the prisoner had held the place of clerk in the Navy Five per Cents. Office. The present case arose out a fraudulent transfer of stock, which stood in the name of Sir Robert Peel. The Jury would learn from the evidence that in the month of March last Sir R. stood in the ledger of the Navy Five per Cent. office a creditor to the amount of 10,000*l.*, which sum the prisoner had transfered to the account of "John Penn," a person of his own creation, with the view, no doubt, of turning it to his own advantage. The fraud was not immediately discovered, nor was it brought to light till the May following, when other transfers were inquired into, all of which went to implicate the prisoner. The Learned Serjeant, after detailing the circumstances that led to the discovery, said that the forged documents were all signed by a person named "Smith," who was also a fictitious character created by the prisoner. The prisoner represented this Smith as a person connected with the Stock Exchange, and he introduced him as "identifying (according to the technical expression) all the transfers." The Learned Serjeant then adverted to some other facts, all of which will be found detailed in the following evidence.

Edward Salisbury was the first witness called.—Examined by Mr. Reynolds.—He is a clerk in the Bank of England, and belongs to the Navy Five per Cents Office. The office is divided into four divisions, according to letters. The witness here looked at the ledger, and turned to the account of Sir Robert Peel on the 20th of March, 1821. It did not appear that there was any entry on the 20th of March of a transfer by Sir Robert. The last entry was in "O. Y., 30th May, 1820," and was "O. Y., 86, to J. Penn, No. 5231, 10,000*l.*" Witness wrote "20th March, 1821," in figures, "to J. Penn. 10,000*l.*" Witness made the entry from the Transfer Book O. Y. is the title of the book from which he copied, & 86 is the folio. The entry at first was P. Y. and is now O. Y. The witness here corrected his former statement, and said the original entry was R. Y. It appeared to him that a leaf had been taken out of the book, which would loosen another leaf & occasion it to fall out. There appeared an alteration in the paging of the folios; that which was 84 now stands 85, with an erasure. The paging showed an erasure as far as 93. There appeared no alteration in the first pages of the book. The leaf of 83 is not the corresponding leaf to 85 and 86. The date of the entry preceding that taken out, was the 20th of March.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gurney.—Witness speaks from no recollection of fact as to the state of the transfer. Speaks only from reference to other books. The entries in the other books are not written by the witness. They are written by other clerks. There are about fifty clerks in the 5 per cent. office. All of them have access to the ledger. Each clerk acts as a check upon the other. Copies of the entries are made in different books on the same day, and still mistakes occur sometimes.

Re-examined by Mr. Reynolds.—There are eleven clerks in the division to which witness belongs The accounts of Sir Robert Peel and of Mr. Penn are in that division.

Walter Prideaux examined by Mr. Bolland.—Is a clerk in the Transfer Office. It was his duty when a transfer was made to enter it. He recollected having given credit to John Penn, Esq. for 40,000*l.* He entered it in the Transfer Book, folio 86. He did not now find in the book the transfer of which he made the entry. The Number was now, 4,181, When witness posted the book it was 11,181. The name of Sir Robert Peel and the date were altered in the entry as it now stood. It was now "1821, P. Y. 86. by R." (the name was illegible from a blot,) the No. was 4,181. The sum was 10,000*l.* When witness made it it was "R. Y. by Sir R. Peel 10,000*l.*" Could not find a ticket for the transfers of 10,000*l.* though he searched. No transfer is made without such a ticket for the instruction of the clerks. It is entered in the transfer-book. The tickets are kept on a file during the day, and in the evening are put into the strong room. He could not find a transfer from Sir R. Peel, dated the 20th March.

Cross-examined by Mr. Elley.—Can't swear that he ever saw a figure of one where the figure of four stands in the altered entry. It is not always the duty of the witness to take the transfer tickets into the strong room.

Re-examined by Mr. Bolland.—Could find no entry whatever from Sir R. Peel of the transfer in question.

Examined by the Court.—Witness posts the credits and Mr. Salisbury the debits.

William Lewis, another clerk in the same office, deposed that the transfer made during the day are abstracted into a book called the "Primary." There is another book called the "Duplicate," of the same description. The two books are always compared when each clerk has made out his entry; and there is another book, called the "Triplicate," which is made out from the two former. It was the duty of the witness to make the abstracts on the 20th March. In the book produced there was an entry, "John Penn (apparently) to Sir Robert Peel, 10,000*l.*" The words Sir Robert Peel were written upon an erasure. Witness on that day examined the entries with Mr. Campbell. One clerk reads and the order checks.

Cross-examined by Mr. J. Williams.—The books are accessible to all the clerks in the office. Errors that occur through the books are checked.

Sampson Larkin Campbell, another clerk of the same office, stated that on the 20th of March last, he was in the division from L. to R. He kept the "Duplicate" that day, and the entries were made from the Transfer Book. There was in witness's hand-writing on the 20th of March, an entry, "Sir Robert Peel, John Penn, of Highgate, 10,000*l.*" There were eighteen other entries of transfers made on the 20th of March. It is his duty on the evening to compare the entry in the Duplicate with that made in the Primary's.

Cross-examined by Mr. Adolphus.—The entries are never taken from the same book at the same time. One or two instances have occured. One clerk never takes the entry from the voice of the other while reading. Up to February last, there was a custom of reading only the figures, but that was altered in March.

Re-examined by Mr. Reynolds.—The entry was made out of the Transfer Book.

John Baker Minsel, another clerk in the same office, and the same division as the last witness, was next sworn. There was an entry in the Ledger for 14,759*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* This was not the entry of the witness. His entry was 4,759*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* and the date was 12th April, 1820. Some one had put a figure of one before this entry thereby making it 14,759*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*

Joseph Starling, a stock-broker, was then sworn.—Knows the prisoner. He saw him on the 20th of March, when he asked the witness the price of stock. Witness told him, and the prisoner said he had 1,000*l.* to dispose of. The paper which passed on the day between the parties, was then put into the hands of the witness, and he identified it. The price that day was 101½. Witness then went away after the interview. Saw the prisoner some time again in the evening, and gave him a check for the purchase

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

money, and got a receipt. Witness perceived a slight error in the receipt, and the prisoner took it back and corrected it. He cannot speak with certainty as to the hand-writing of the prisoner.

Joseph Key, Esq. Solicitor to the Bank of England, stated the circumstances which took place at an interview, with the prisoner on the 9th of May last, when some transfer books were produced. They were the same as those already published, and referred chiefly to the facts connected with the apprehension of the prisoner. The first transfer which came under the notice of the Directors at that interview, was the one for 1,000l. to Mr. Starling. When asked who "J. Smith" was, the prisoner said, that he belonged to the Stock Exchange, and attended in the Rotunda. That he was a young man about thirty, and that he, prisoner, "had accepted his identity" before, but did not know in what part of London he resided. The second transfer was also signed "J. Smith." When asked who Mr. Penn was, the prisoner said he appeared about fifty, and that he had known him by sight for about three years. The prisoner did not know when or by whom Penn had been introduced to him. He did not know that Penn had any transactions in the funds previous to those in question. The prisoner said, that Penn came to identify Smith as his broker. The prisoner also said, that he thought Smith was known to Mr. Campbell and Mr. Salisbury, clerks in the 5 per cent office. The whole of the transfers, to the amount of 10,000l. were attested by the prisoner, and identified by Smith. When asked about the blots that were on several of the transfers, he said that the blot on the name of Penn was not there when the book went out of his hands, and tha it been there, he would have required the transfers to be made out again. He said he had no account of Penn's residence, except by the description given in the transfers; but that he knew him by the name of Penn, as being a man of good property, who was making the most of his money. the prisoner further said that he had seen Smith the week before, but could not now get any direction where to find him. The prisoner could not say whether he himself had witnessed the transfers or not. When further questioned about Smith, the prisoner said that he had known him about five years, and often met him in private. Smith, according to his account, was regularly in the habit of identifying transfers.—He had generally seen Smith in the middle of the Rotunda. He though Smith had not a box in the Rotunda with his name. Prisoner told him that the name of Penn was written differently in the different transfers, and he said "Yes, it was, and he observed it himself at the time." He was then desired to withdraw and in a few minutes he was recalled, and told that he would not be permitted to go home, but he might send. He was then given in charge to Foy. Shortly afterwards witness went to the prisoner at St. Bartholomew's Hospital by his desire, and when he came there he said circumstances were much against him, and he wished to make a communication upon the subject. Witness said he could receive no confidential communication, and that he must communicate every thing that passed to his employers. The prisoner then said he had been misled and ill-advised by a set of rascals, and had lost a great deal of money. Witness said, "how can that be when you have sold the stock and got the money?" He said he had, but he had paid it all to that rascal Penn. Witness said you know very well there is no such person as Penn. The prisoner remained silent for some time, and then changed the subject, observing that he had been misled and defrauded by one Samuel Turner, who had absconded. The witness said, "yes, it does appear, by a book found at your house, that you have had large 'time transactions' with him," and he said he had. He then requested witness to allow him to be removed from the hospital to his own house, but he was told that he must go to a place of confinement. Witnes than asked him how he could be so desperate as lap from a two-pair of stairs window, and he replied, "If you could now the the anguish and distress of mind I was in you would not wonder at it." Witness had a subsequent interview, but nothing material occurred.

The prisoner rose, and entered upon his defence. He set out with saying that he was the son of Sir Barnard Turner, who, in the riots of 1780, greatly distinguished himself in the defence of the Bank, and by his bravery, saved its Treasury from destruction. He (the prisoner) had been 18 years employed in the Bank, and he considered himself, as it were, a portion of the establishment—attached to it for life. Soon after the accomplishment of his alleged criminal purpose, he went to Hastings, on the coast of Sussex, for a fortnight, on leave of absence. Here then were ample means of escape. He had, it was alleged, the produce of the plunder in his pocket at the time; and what was his conduct? With plenty of vessels in view, and money at his command—with the coast of France in sight, and with every possible facility for escape, he came back to London to the Bank, where, if he had committed any offence, he knew detection was certain, and he resumed his employment and resided at his usual home. Besides this, he did not want for money. His salary at the Bank was above a competency, and, besides that, he two years ago inherited 2,000l. from his mother, and in the course of last year he received 5,000l. and upwards with his wife. The unfortunate prisoner concluded his address with an appeal to the Jury full of eloquence and feeling, which produced an effect upon the auditors that will not soon be forgotten.

Mr. Justice Richardson summed up the evidence with great minuteness and perspicuity.

The Jury retired at half-past seven o'clock, and after an absence of an hour and a half, returned with a verdict of Not Guilty.

William Brown, aged 16, was capitally indicted for uttering a forged 5l. note, with intent to defraud the Bank of England.

The first witness called was Wm. Timbery, examined by Mr. Reynolds.—I am an engraver, living in Fetter-lane; I am positive to the prisoner; he came to my shop on the 9th August last between the hours of one and three; he asked for a beating hammer and a polishing iron for a bookbinder in Bell-yard; I asked him what weight he wanted it, he said he did not know the weight; I asked him to go to his master and inquire, he went out and was absent about twenty minutes, when he returned he said the weight was to be about 10lb; he said he would take the polishing iron with him and pay for both the articles, which came to 11s., and he offered a 5l. note in payment; not having change, I sent my lad and procured it, and gave it to the prisoner, he then went away and never returned for the hammer.

[The note was shown to the witness, which he identified from his initials being on it.]

Cross-examined by Mr. Andrews.—I saw the prisoner afterwards before the Magistrate on the Saturday following, and was quite positive to the person of the prisoner.

By the Judge.—I kept the note apart till I gave it into the hands of Mr. Lees.

Daniell Barratt, tea-dealer, of Fetter-lane.—I remember giving change to Mr. Timbery's boy for a 5l. note.—[The note handed to the witness.]—I have no doubt that is the note. I returned it to Mr. Timbery the next morning in consequence of having been shown a forged 5l. note by Mr. Stevens, a neighbour of mine, and on examining the note I had from Timbery's boy I suspected it.

Henry Close, examined by Mr. Bolland.—I am in the service of Mr. Cuffe, a gold beater, in Fetter-lane. On the 9th of August the prisoner came to my master's shop to purchase 20z of gold; I served him; it came to 12s.; he tendered me a 5l. note; he said he came from Mr. Rowley, bookbinder, St. Andrew's hill, Doctor's Commons; I told him that I had not change, and my master not being in the way, I went to Mr. Steevens's, the cheesemonger; I produced the note, and he looked at it, and said he was doubtful, it was bad. I returned to the shop, and told the prisoner I thought it was not a good note, and returned it to him; I went with him to St. Andrew's-hill; he stopped at the door of Wakeling and Penny; I was going to ring the bell. He then told me that he was not sent from there, but was to bring it there. He was told so by a person who met him at the corner to bring it there. I rang the bell, and asked for Mr. Wakeling; Mr. Penny came down stairs; I asked him if he knew the prisoner? He said, No; nor had he sent him. I asked the prisoner where the note was, & he said he had lost it; I felt in his pockets, but could not find it. I told the circumstances to Mr. Penny, and asked him if he knew Mr. Rowley? He said there was a person of that name living in Wardrobe-place. I went there with the prisoner, and asked him if he had sent the prisoner for some leaf gold? He said not, but he had been informed a 5l. note had been uttered in his name to a Mr. Warwick, a goldbeater, in Fetter-lane. I took the prisoner to Mr. Warwick's, but they knew nothing of him there; and I took him home to our shop again, and went for Mr. Kinnersley, the constable, who took him into custody.

Cross-examined by Mr. Andrews.—This all occured on Tuesday, the 9th August.

—— Kinnersley.—I am a City officer. and took the prisoner into custody. He told me had lost the note.

William Stevens.—I am a bookbinder in Bell-yard; there is no other bookbinder there but me. I never sent the prisoner to Mr. Timbery's; I do not know him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Andrews.—There may be a bigger living in Bell-yard of the same trade as myself.

John Lees.—I am inspector of Bank of England notes.—[The note shown to him.]—This is a forged note in every respect.

—— Robinson, a clerk in the Bank of England.—The signature to the note is not mine, neither had I authority to sign 5l. notes.

William Penny, bookbinder, of St. Andrew's-hill, and George Rowley, of Wardrobe-terrace, both swore that they knew nothing of the prisoner, nor had they sent him on any errand.

Mr. Baron Graham summed up the evidence to the Jury, who after deliberating for a short time returned a verdict of Guilty, but recommended him to mercy, as they considered he might have been the dupe of some designing person

DISCHARGE OF TURNER.

William Swiney Barnard Turner was then put to the bar.

Mr. Sergeant Bosanquet said, that there were three indictments, all arising out of the same transactions with one already tried, and though in point of law they were separate offences, yet as all the evidence which applied had been produced on the former trial, and as a Jury had pronounced their opinion on that charge, he (Sergeant Bosanquet) had received instructions to offer no evidence on the other charges.

The several indictments were then read, the Jury finding a verdict of Not Guilty on each.

The Prisoner then bowed respectfully to the Court and Jury, and withdrew.

Letters from Pest, dated Sept. 4, state that Prince Ypsilanti had been liberated from the fortress of Munkatsch, in pursuance of an order from Prince Metternich. It is said he is gone to Trieste under a feigned name. Russia, it is thought, interfered in his favour.

LOWER CANADA.

The following is an extract of letter, of an old date, from Argenteuil, Lower Canada. It contains some particulars not destitute of interest—

"The population of the Canadas is advancing rapidly; nearly 12,000 settlers came over last year, notwithstanding trade is in a very stagnant state, both at Quebec and Montreal. The ladies of the latter place have very meritoriously associated to afford assistance to those emigrants arriving here in poverty and distress. This charity has saved hundreds from starving last season. They want no panegyric, the approbation of their own hearts is sufficient. Good workmen in this country, in any of the useful trades, are sure of getting a good living such as carpenters, builders, smiths, wheel-wrights, mill-wrights, shoemakers, &c. &c. Any good hand can earn an equivalent per diem, to the following provisions:—a bushel of wheat, twenty-five or thirty pounds of meat, four bushels of potatoes, a pound of good tea, a gallon of rum, eight or ten pounds of cheese or butter. Handicraftsmen generally in times of harvest receive payment in kinds of every crop. What a great [illegible] them with a family. If may be asked why so many return home disgusted and pennyless? I answer that very many come over destitute of all resources; they cannot find employment in the cities immediately on landing—they have no means of support until employment presents itself—their hope is superseded by despair, and misery succeeds. However, I am morally certain, that no man who comes over here animated with the spirit of industry, and is in possession of resources to maintain his family a few weeks, need despair of feeding them in abundance. But the idle man had better steer his course to any other point of the compass than this. The following singular advantage to the indigent settler is practised where I am:—A man may have from an opulent land-owner one, two, or three cows, as soon as he has grass and hay enough to support them; he pays nothing; they remain with him three years, during which time he reaps all the advantages accruing from milk, buttery and cheese for his family. The sole condition of the proprietors is, that the cows are to be restored at the expiration of the given time, together with the first calf; other calves of course belong to the borrower. Every emigrant can obtain a portion of one hundred acres of land upon proper application to his Excellency the Governor. A log-house may be rented for 10l. and six acres of land can be cleared for about 16l. or 20l. more. The settler then has got over the grand difficulty, having a sufficiency of food for his family, and he may then look round him, and pursue the course which appears most advantageous. A man here cannot be out of work. If he is not employed in his profession, his land always claims his labour, and returns his exertions in fifty-fold value. I must at the same time candidly admit, that at the present price of all the produce of the land, there is little chance of a man gaining much property in specie; my observations apply solely to the facility of obtaining in abundance all the necessaries of life. An estate can be purchased in Lower Canada, consisting of 100 acres, with log-house, barn, &c. and perhaps 40 or 20 acres improved land, for two or three hundred pounds, and often much lower. The terms of payment are very easy, probably 70l. or 80l. in cash, and the remainder by instalments as the farm becomes improved.

"Lower Canada is for the most part divided into lordships and seignories. Upon every one hundred acres the lord claims nearly one dollar and nine bushels of wheat. I know of no other demand whatever." The Scotch settlers being numerous, of course there are many pastors of the Presbyterian Church, but they bear a trifling proportion to the other Dissenters. How far this almost general seceding from the Established Church may ultimately operate, is not for me to say, but I think the deduction is plain, that if ever the day arrives that the Established Clergy are to be supported by the Colonies, the error wherever it lies, will be made more manifest.

"We have had a few extremely cold days this winter. The thermometer was one day 30 below the freezing point. An arm of the sea was frozen over at Halifax—a circumstance never known to the oldest inhabitant. The snow remains on the ground from the middle of November till the middle or latter end of March, although it is a curious circumstance, people are sun-burnt and tanned in the month of March, while the ground is covered with snow! The vegetation is amazingly rapid: the snow is no sooner gone than the wild flowers appear, and the whole land covered with raspberries and strawberries. The wolves are pretty numerous in winter; many of my neighbours lost several sheep. It is necessary to keep the sheep well folded. One great rascal of a wolf passed my house within a yard of my door; however, I was too late to get a shot at him. In the autumn, the bears often pay a visit to the corn fields, but they are harmless, unless attacked and provoked: they are very difficult to kill, standing many shot. A bear is no sooner wounded by a ball, than he makes a plaster of leaves, fills up the wound, and appears as well as ever. I know of no other destructive animal: we are free from snakes and serpents, which is great matter."

America is at present very unhealthy. Long Island, Baltimore, Amelia Island, and Norfolk, are extremely afflicted. Amelia Island is a perfect hospital, not one family being well.

The Boston Gazette observes—"We understand that the keel of a national ship is nearly ready to be laid at the Navy yard in Philadelphia, which is expected to be the largest ship in the world by having three entire tiers of guns, besides those on the quarter-deck and forecastle—in all 140 guns."

Considerable alterations have already commenced at St. James's and Carlton Palaces, upon a plan for some time under consideration. The fine suits of rooms in the former are under repair and the apartments in that Palace hitherto occupied by Ladies of the late Queen Charlotte's establishment, are to be fitted up for reception rooms, and other places of accommodation on public days as it is his Majesty's intention there to hold his Court. Of Carlton Palace the foundation has has been considered for some time defective, in consequence of having been laid on a soft and sandy soil, & upon a recent survey the roof has been pronounced unsafe. Some means will therefore be adopted to strengthen and secure the former; a new roof will be substituted for the present one, and the edifice, it is said, will be raised another story. This last improvement is become necessary in consequence of the elevated buildings in front, in Regent-street, which give the Palace a depressed appearance. These alterations being upon an extensive scale, and requiring considerable time for their completion, the King on his return will make Buckingham Palace, in St. James's Park, his town residence. It is now in a perfect state for his reception.

* I forgot to mention that on every alienation of this seignorial land a twelfth of the purchase money is claimed by the seignor.

EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCE.

About six weeks ago, a clerk in the house of Dorville and Co. of America-quare, quitted the the country, having committed a forgery upon the banking house of Sir J. Esdaile, to the amount of 5 0l. Mr. Dorville applied to the city magistrates upon the subject, and Samuel Fogg, the marshalman, was selected as a proper person to follow the delinquent and bring him to the hands of justice. Fogg having procured a warrant for the apprehension of the clerk, traced him to Harwich, and from thence to Holland, where, after a long search, he found the delinquent, who had taken his passage on board a ship bound to America. When Fogg announced his errand, the symptoms of terror shown by the clerk proved that no further search was necessary. Fogg had at this time no authority about him but the warrant granted in London, and his officer's staff; and he had made no application to the police of the town. The young man, however, said, "I know what you come about; do not expose me; I shall gladly go with you; indeed I have been miserable since I committed the offence, and I am rejoiced at the opportunity of going and throwing myself at the feet of Mr. Dorville; I should have done so before, but I was ashamed, I had spent so much money." But the captain, who was an American, strongly opposed his determination to leave the ship, and accused Fogg of having arrested him in defiance of the authority of the country. Fogg, who had no idea of making a caption circumstanced as he was, denied that he had done so, and the clerk declared that his employer had sent a message to him by Fogg, which compulsion was not necessary to make him obey: this assurance had the desired effect, and Fogg and the clerk left the ship, but had not proceeded far when they were overtaken by two of the police, who brought them into Dordrecht, took them before the magistrates, and accused the Marshalman of having apprehended a man without an application to the authorities of the place. Notwithstanding the assurances of the clerk that no arrest had been made, and the representations of the marshalman both to the Magistrates and the Deputy-Consul; Fogg and the clerk, and the servant who attended Fogg, were put into confinement in a hotel, and there they remained for some days under the care of the military. After some examinations before the Magistrates, to whom Fogg declared his office, and produced his authority, that unfortunate officer was locked up in a ground dungeon. For the first week he was allowed nothing but bread and water, but upon writing to the Chief Magistrate, & requesting to be permitted to purchase something to keep the life in him, he obtained leave to eat meat at his own expense. Before he had long been in confinement, the gaoler accompanied by others, entered his cell, & having stripped off his coat and waistcoat took away all the money with which he was charged, and of which he had become possessed upon meeting with the clerk. This money amounted to no less a sum than 880l. The clerk had voluntarily given it Fogg, having previously complained of the great weight and trouble of it, and said that it was what remained of the sum he had so dishonestly become master of. For upwards of three weeks the marshalman remained in confinement, notwithstanding that he had written to the Ambassador at Brussels, and others, whose interference he supposed might have been efficacious in procuring his enlargement. The dungeon in which he was imprisoned was of the most loathsome kind, and while he was in it he never saw the face of a human or brute being, except that of his gaoler. One of the magistrates, however, treated him with humanity, and frequently sent for him under pretence of examining him, for the purpose of giving him an opportunity of breathing the fresh air. The clerk and the servant were all this time at liberty: but the former never made an attempt to leave Dordrecht until he was advised by Fogg to go to London, throw himself upon the mercy of his master, state what had occured, and cause some interference to be made to prevent the continuance of the harsh measures at Dordrecht. The clerk was punctual to those engagements, but soon after his departure. Fogg was liberated, having been declared honourably acquitted of the charges against him in open Court. There was some demur about returning to him the money which had been taken from him, but he insisted upon getting every farthing, and having obtained it, set sail with all possible expedition. One of the firm (Sir Benjamin Hamet) applied on Tuesday to the Magistrate at Guildhall to order that the money given by the clerk to Fogg should be delivered to the firm. This was eventually done. We understand that the clerk is about to leave the country.

The diploma of the Persian order of the Lion and the Sun, which the celebrated orientalist, M. Joseph de Hamer, lately received, affords a curious sample of the florid style of the East, as will be seen by the following translation:—

"Very estimable, very honourable, eloquent in the art of oratory, penetrating, able interpreter of the language of the good Christian people who believe in Jesus, Councillor of the High Imporia Court of Germany, whose pen is well cut, and whose writing is a flourish, whose fingers are sharp, and whose tongue active; columnar on the most excellent, most venerated study of ten languages, Joseph Hamer!" &c.

BOMBAY:—PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS BY JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, No. 1, CHURCH GATE STREET.